NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington, D.C.
F. Kanterman (202) 523-1091
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 76-52
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.S.T.
Monday, January 26, 1976

WORK STOPPAGES, 1975

(Including a section on special characteristics)

Idleness attributable to work stoppages in 1975 was 0.18 percent of estimated total working time (1.8 days per thousand), well below the level recorded in 1974 (0.24 percent) but higher than during the period of wage-price controls in 1972 and 1973, according to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (table 1).

First quarter idleness in 1975 was only slightly below that of 1974. In 1974, however, a sharp increase in strike activity followed the termination of wage and price controls in the second quarter, while in 1975, a relatively low level of strike activity, partially attributable to a light collective bargaining calendar, marked all of the year. Stoppages that involved a large number of workers (10,000 or more) accounted for a lower proportion of total idleness than in any year since 1957.

- An estimated 5,200 strikes began in 1975, almost 900 fewer than the peak recorded in 1974. Some 1.8 million workers participated in the disputes, a decline of almost one million from 1974 and of 450,000 from 1973, but approximately 100,000 more than in 1972.
- Idleness in 1975, at 35 million workdays, was 27 percent lower than the 4-year high reached in 1974. With an increase in the average duration of stoppages (as measured by days idle per worker), time away from work due to strikes in 1975 was well above that recorded in 1972 and 1973.
- On the average, strikes in 1975 were much smaller than in 1974. There were approximately 346 workers per strike in 1975, compared with 457 a year earlier.
- For the second consecutive year, the average duration of walkouts (as measured by days idle per worker involved) increased. The average of 19.4 days idle

per worker in 1975 was 2.1 days higher than in 1974. This average duration is the third longest recorded in the post World War II period, exceeded only in 1959 and 1970.

- The 19 major stoppages recorded in 1975 (those involving 10,000 workers or more) accounted for 21 percent of all days away from the job and 25 percent of all workers withholding their services, compared with 27 percent and 30 percent, respectively, for the 27 major stoppages in the preceding year (table 2).
- In 1975, two major stoppages accounted for over 1 million days of idleness each; one in the construction industry idled over 22,000 workers for approximately 3½ months; the other, a strike at the General Dynamics Corporation (Electric Boat Division, Groton, Conn.), idled 10,000 workers for almost 5 months. In 1974, there were four strikes of this magnitude.
- Five of the 19 major stoppages in 1975 were in the construction industry, compared with 11 of 27 in 1974. These five stoppages accounted for a total of 2.8 million days of idleness, almost 39 percent of the total attributable to major stoppages. Four major strikes which occurred in the public sector represented 33 percent of all workers idled by large strikes.

Characteristics of Work Stoppages, First 9 Months of 1974 and 1975

Information on the characteristics of work stoppages for the first 9 months of the year are available for the first time with this release. These figures, however, are preliminary because the characteristics of some cases have been estimated. Since contract terminations for various industries tend to be concentrated in certain months, distributions for only 9 months may not reflect the pattern for the full year.

The distribution of strikes throughout the economy showed only slight variation on an industry by industry basis between the first 9 months of 1974 and of 1975 (table 3). Strikes in 1975 were somewhat more concentrated in the nonmanufacturing sector than in 1974 because of an increase in mining.

Some 72 percent of all workers involved in strikes during the first 9 months of 1975 were employed in nonmanufacturing, compared with 57 percent a year earlier. In part, this proportionate increase is attributable to the concentration of strikes involving 10,000 workers or more--14 of 16--in the nonmanufacturing industries. Days of idleness were distributed evenly between the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing groups in both 1974 and 1975.

The proportion of idleness resulting from strikes over general wage changes declined to 73 percent from 81 percent in 1974 (table 4), while idleness in disputes over plant administration doubled, from 5 percent of the total in 1974 to 10 percent in 1975. These data on major issues are not completely comparable because collection of information for the first 9 months of 1975 has not been completed.

Half of the stoppages during the first 9 months of 1975 involved fewer than 100 workers, compared with 44 percent in this category during the same 9 months in the previous year (table 5).

Approximately 39 percent of all stoppages ending during the first 9 months of 1975 lasted less than one full week, compared with 37 percent in 1974 (table 6). The proportion of stoppages ranging in duration from one week to one month declined from 36 percent of the total in 1974 to 31 percent in 1975, while the proportion of stoppages lasting over one month remained relatively constant over this 2-year period.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages in the United States, 1946-75 1/

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Year	Work Stoppages	Workers Involved	Days Idle During Year	
	Number	Number	Number	Percent of Estimated Total Working Time 2/
1946	4,985	4,600	116,000	1.04
1947	3,693	2,170	34,600	.30
1948	3,419	1,960	34,100	.28
1949	3,606	3,030	50,500	.44
1950	4,843	2,410	38,800	.33
1951	4,737	2,220	22,900	.18
1952	5,117	3,540	59,100	.48
1953	5,091	2,400	28,300	.22
1954	3,468	1,530	22,600	.18
1955	4,320	2,650	28,200	.22
1956	3,825	1,900	33,100	.24
1957	3,673	1,390	16,500	.12
1958	3,694	2,060	23,900	.18
1959	3,708	1,880	69,000	.50
1960	3,333	1,320	19,100	.14
1961	3,367	1,450	16,300	.11
1962	3,614	1,230	18,600	.13
1963	3,362	941	16,100	.11
1964	3,655	1,640	22,900	.15
1965	3,963	1,550	23,300	.15
1966	4,405	1,960	25,400	.15
1967	4,595	2,870	42,100	.25
1968	5,045	2,649	49,018	.28
1969	5,700	2,481	42,869	.24
1970	5,716	3,305	66,414	.37
1971	5,138	3,280	47,589	.26
1972	5.010	1,714	27,066	.15
1973	5,353	2,251	27,948	.14
1974	6,074	2,778	47,991	.24
1975p	5,200	1,800	35,000	.18

1/ The number of stoppages and workers relate to those stoppages that began in the year. Days of idleness include all stoppages in effect. Workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during the year.

Available information for earlier periods appears in Handbook of Labor Statistics 1975--Reference Edition, BLS Bulletin 1865 (1975), tables 159-64. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see BLS Handbook of Methods, BLS Bulletin 1711 (1971), ch. 19.

2/ Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total employed labor force and of the total time worked is found in "Total Economy Measure of Strike Idleness," Monthly Labor Review, Oct. 1968.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

Table 2. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, beginning in 1975 1/

Company	Location	Union(s) 2/	Beginning date	Ending date	Workers involved	Days idle
Food stores	Philadelphia and vic., Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware	RCIA	1/13	1/27	18,600	204,600
Rail transportation industry	Interstate	BBF, BRC, IBEW, IBFO	1/27	1/27	22,800	22,800
McDonnell Douglas Corporation	St. Louis, Missouri	IAM	2/10	5/11	18,660	996,700 3/
Bituminous coal industry	West Virginia, Virginia, Ohio	UMW (Ind.)	2/10	3/5	11,400	20,800 3/
Construction industry	Arlington, Texas	WWML, OPCM, LIUNA, CJA, IUOE, PAT, PPF, BSOIW, SMW, HFIA	5/1	8/24	22,500	1,218,200 3/
Construction industry	Statewide -New Jersey	CJA	5/1	6/4	12,000	288,000
Construction industry	St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota	CJA, LIUNA, BMP	6/16	7/30	14,100	217,800 3/
Construction industry	Washington, D.C., and vicinity	LIUNA and IBT (Ind.)	6/13	8/1	15,000	525,000
Department of Sanitation	New York City	IBT (Ind.)	6/28	7/3	10,000	40,000
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Statewide -Pennsylvania	AFSCME, PSEA, PNA (Ind.) and PSSU (Ind.)	7/1	7/6	50,700	174,000 3/
Construction industry	New York City	BSOIW, SMW, IUOE, PPF, BBF, HFIA	7/1	4/	15,000	548,700 3/
General Dynamics Corporation Electric Boat Co. Div.	Croton, Connecticut	Metal Trades Council of New London	7/1	11/26	10,000	1,030,000
Bituminous coal industry	Indiana, Illinois, Ohio	UMW (Ind.)	7/28	9/1	11,700	76,000 3/
Bituminous coal industry	West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio	UMW (Ind.)	8/4	5/	63,000	531,000 3/
Board of Education	Chicago, Illinois	Chicago Teacher's Union	9/3	9/17	27,500	302,500
Board of Education	New York City	United Federation of Teachers	9/9	9/16	60,000	360,000
Southern Pacific Railway	Interstate	BRASC	10/17	10/17	20,000	20,000
Western Electric	New York City and vicinity	CWA	10/29	10/30	14,200	28,400
United Airlines	Nationwide	IAM	12/6	12/21	29,700	594,000
			Total 19 stoppages:		446,860	7,198,500

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO unless noted as independent (Ind.).
3/ Staggered idleness.
4/ BSOIW still on strike as of 12/31/75.
5/ The majority of the strikers returned to work on 9/9/75.

Table 3. Percent distribution of work stoppages by industry group, first 9 months, 1974-75 1/

Industry group	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days of idleness	
	1974	1975p	1974	1975p	1974	1975p
All industries 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Manufacturing 2/	46	38	43	28	50	49
Ordnance and accessories	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	1
Food and kindred products	5	3	3	2	3	2
Tobacco manufactures	3/	-	3/	-	3/	-
Textile mill products	1	1	1	3/	2	3/
Apparel, etc. 4/	1	1	4	1	2	3/
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	2	1	1	1	1	1
Furniture and fixtures	1	1	1	3/	1	1
Paper and allied products	2	2	1	1	1	2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chemicals and allied products	3	2	2	1	4	2
Petroleum refining and related industries	3/	1	3/	1	3/	3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2	1	2	3/	2	1
Leather and leather products	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	3	1	1	2	1
Primary metal industries	4	3	3	2	3	4
Fabricated metal products 5/	7	6	3	3	4	6
Machinery, except electrical	6	5	6	5	6	8
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	4	2	7	2	8	3
Transportation equipment	3	3	6	5	7	13
Instruments, etc. 6/	1	1	1	1	3/	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	1	3/	3/	3/	1
Nonmanufacturing 2/	54	62	57	72	50	51
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3/	3/	1	3/	1	3/
Mining	17	24	11	20	3	4
Contract construction	12	13	27	22	31	27
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	5	5	5	3	7	5
Wholesale and retail trade	9	8	6	3	4	4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	1
Services	3	4	1	2	1	1
Government 7/	6	8	6	21	3	8

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to disputes that began in the period, days of idleness to all stoppages in effect.
2/ The number of stoppages reported for a division may not equal the sum of its components because individual stoppages occurring in two or more groups have been counted in each. Workers and days idle have been allocated among the respective groups.
3/ Less than 0.5 percent.
4/ Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.
5/ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.
6/ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.
7/ The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
Dash (-) denotes zero.
p = preliminary.

Table 4. Percent distribution of work stoppages by major issue, first 9 months, 1974-75 1/

Major issue	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days of idleness	
	1974	1975p	1974	1975p	1974	1975p
All issues	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
General wage changes	60	51	69	52	81	73
Supplementary benefits	1	1	2	1	2	1
Wage adjustments	2	3	3	3	1	1
Hours of work	2/	2/	2/	2/	1	2/
Other contractual matters	2	2	4	1	2	1
Union organization and security	6	5	2	2	4	4
Job security	4	5	4	7	4	9
Plant administration	19	25	14	27	5	10
Other working conditions	2	3	1	3	1	1
Interunion or intraunion matters	4	6	3	3	2/	1
Not available	1	16 3/	2/	36	2/	30

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to disputes that began in the period, days idle to all stoppages in effect.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.
3/ It is not possible to make a valid comparison between the 2-years because collection of data for the first 9 months of 1975 has not been completed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p = preliminary.

Table 5. Percent distribution of work stoppages by size, first 9 months, 1974-75 1/

Number of workers involved	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days of idleness	
	1974	1975p	1974	1975p	1974	1975p
All stoppages	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
6 and under 20	9	13	2/	1	2/	1
20 and under 100	35	37	4	6	4	6
100 and under 250	26	25	9	12	9	11
250 and under 500	16	14	12	15	9	11
500 and under 1,000	7	7	11	14	11	15
1,000 and under 5,000	6	4	26	23	28	22
5,000 and under 10,000	1	2/	11	7	14	12
10,000 and over	1	2/	27	23	25	23

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to those disputes beginning during the period, days idle to all stoppages in effect.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p = preliminary.

Table 6. Percent distribution of work stoppages by duration, first 9 months, 1974-75 1/

Duration	Stoppages ending in period					
	Number		Workers involved		Days of idleness	
	1974	1975p	1974	1975p	1974	1975p
All stoppages	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1 day	14	17	8	11	2/	1
2 to 3 days	12	13	8	10	1	1
4 to 6 days	11	9	10	14	2	3
7 to 14 days	18	15	24	18	9	7
15 to 29 days	18	16	13	21	11	19
30 to 59 days	17	18	29	15	42	25
60 to 89 days	6	6	4	5	12	17
90 days and over	6	6	4	6	23	28

1/ Data refer to all stoppages ending during the period.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p = preliminary.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Alternates

https://archive.org/details/majorworkstoppag1975unse

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

313
Institute of Labor
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

Work Stoppages 1975

Summary 76-7

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

In contrast with 1974's peak in work stoppages, all major measures of strike activity declined sharply in 1975. This relative industrial harmony, though partially attributable to the light collective bargaining calendar in 1975, may also indicate the economic uncertainties that prevailed throughout most of that year. The 5,031 strikes in 1975—1,043 fewer than the previous year—represents the largest 1-year decline—both absolute and relative—since 1953-54. Approximately 89 percent of this decrease occurred in manufacturing. The number of workers participating in disputes declined to 1.7 million, or by 37 percent, the greatest proportionate decrease among the major measures between 1974 and 1975. The percentage of the labor force participating in strikes in 1975—2.2 percent—was the smallest since 1963. Strike idleness, at 31.2 million days in 1975, was about 35 percent lower than in 1974. Days idle per thousand worked, at 1.6 days (0.16 percent of estimated total working time), was well below the 2.4 days recorded in 1974, but was above the 1973 and 1972 levels of 1.4 and 1.5 days, respectively. And, after having risen to a record level of 14 days in 1974, median duration of strikes declined significantly to 11 days in 1975.

Highlights of 1975 strikes

Average days idle per worker involved was the only measure of strike activity to increase in 1975. At 17.9 days, it was slightly above the 17.3 days recorded in 1974. Mean duration decreased slightly from 27.1 to 26.8 days. (See table 1.)

Strike activity in 1975 did not peak in May, June, and July as has been traditional, largely because of the decrease in both the incidence and intensity of construction disputes. The decrease in both workers involved and days of idleness during these 3 months represents 64 percent of the decline in these two measures for the entire year compared with 1974. Certain measures, however, did rise in specific months in 1975. Most notable was the material increase in days of idleness in September, which corresponds to the rise in public sector work stoppages. (See table 2.)

Distribution of work stoppages by size changed little from 1974. The largest concentration of strikes (37 percent) involved 20 to 99 workers, the next largest (25 percent) 100-249 workers. At the two extremes, the smallest stoppages (between 6 and 19 workers) accounted for 12.2 percent of the total (slightly above 1974 levels) and the largest (10,000 workers or more) represented 0.4 percent, as in the previous year. (See table 3.)

Although major strikes (involving 10,000 workers or more) declined by only 7, to a total of 20 in 1975, the workers involved and idleness resulting from these disputes were both reduced by over 40 percent from 1974 levels. (See table 4.)

Despite overall lower levels of strike activity in 1975, all major measures increased in three industries: Ordnance and accessories, petroleum refining and related industries, and government. All the ordnance and accessories stoppages, as well as the vast majority of those in petroleum, occurred during contract renegotiations; on the other hand, in the government disputes, over one-fifth of the strikes involved negotiation for a first agreement (or trying to obtain union recognition) or else took place during the term of the contract. (See table 5 for 1975 data.)

The largest percentage of strikes lasted only 1 day in 1975. At 18.7 percent of the total, this is the highest proportion of strikes recorded in this category for any year since 1944. (See table 6 for 1975 data.)

Although disputes involving economic issues were dominant in 1975 as in the past, those over job security and plant administration became increasingly more prevalent, accounting for approximately 37 percent of all strikes and one-fifth of total idleness. (See table 7.)

The proportion of all stoppages involving AFL-CIO affiliates declined to 54.1 percent in 1975, continuing the slight but steady downward trend in evidence from 1969 to 1973. (See table 8 for 1975 data.)

Over three-quarters of all labor-management disputes in

Prepared in the Division of Industrial Relations by Frances E. Kanterman.

August 1976

1975 ended with a formal settlement, a level consistent with earlier years. (See table 9.)

Pennsylvania again experienced more stoppages (654) than any other State, with 140 in Pittsburgh and 134 in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. Texas–the only State in which more than one metropolitan area registered over 1 million days off the job in 1975–ranked first in days of idleness among the States. (See table 10.)

As in previous years, heavily industrialized Region V, which includes 2 of the 5 States with the greatest strike-related idleness (Illinois and Ohio), led all other geographic areas, with 7.6 million days off the job in 1975. (See table 11.)

Slightly over 8 percent of all stoppages in 1975 occurred during the negotiation of a first agreement or during a union's attempt to gain recognition, the lowest proportion ever recorded in this category. However as in previous years, more disputes were associated with the renegotiation of agreements than with any other contract status. (See table 12.)

Table 1. Work stoppages in the United States, 1927–75[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

YEAR	WORK STOPPAGES			WORKERS INVOLVED		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR		
	NUMBER	DURATION (days)		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYED 3/	NUMBER	PERCENT OF EST. TOTAL WORKING TIME 3/	PER WORKER INVOLVED
		MEAN 2/	MEDIAN					
1927	707	26.5	3	330	1.4	26,200	(4)	79.5
1928	604	27.6	(4)	314	1.3	12,600	(4)	40.2
1929	921	22.6	(4)	289	1.2	5,350	(4)	18.5
1930	637	22.3	(4)	183	.8	3,320	(4)	18.1
1931	810	18.8	(4)	342	1.6	6,890	(4)	20.2
1932	841	19.6	(4)	324	1.8	10,500	(4)	32.4
1933	1,695	16.9	(4)	1,170	6.3	16,900	(4)	14.4
1934	1,856	19.5	(4)	1,470	7.2	19,600	(4)	13.4
1935	2,014	23.8	(4)	1,120	5.2	15,500	(4)	13.8
1936	2,172	23.3	(4)	789	3.1	13,900	(4)	17.6
1937	4,740	20.3	(4)	1,860	7.2	28,400	(4)	15.3
1938	2,772	23.6	(4)	688	2.8	9,150	(4)	13.3
1939	2,613	23.4	(4)	1,170	3.5	17,800	.21	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	(4)	577	1.7	6,700	.08	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	(4)	2,360	6.1	23,000	.23	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	(4)	840	2.0	4,180	.04	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	(4)	1,980	4.6	13,500	.10	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	(4)	2,120	4.8	8,720	.07	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	(4)	3,470	8.2	38,000	.31	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	(4)	4,600	10.5	116,000	1.04	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	(4)	2,170	4.7	34,600	.30	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	(4)	1,960	4.2	34,100	.28	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	(4)	3,030	6.7	50,500	.44	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	8	2,410	5.1	38,800	.33	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	7	2,220	4.5	22,900	.18	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	7	3,540	7.3	59,100	.48	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	9	2,400	4.7	28,300	.22	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	9	1,530	3.1	22,600	.18	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	8	2,650	5.2	28,200	.22	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	7	1,900	3.6	33,100	.24	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	8	1,390	2.6	16,500	.12	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	8	2,060	3.9	23,900	.18	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	10	1,880	3.3	69,000	.50	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	10	1,320	2.4	19,100	.14	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	9	1,450	2.6	16,300	.11	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	9	1,230	2.2	18,600	.13	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	8	941	1.1	16,100	.11	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	8	1,640	2.7	22,900	.15	14.0
1965	3,963	25.0	9	1,550	2.5	23,300	.15	15.1
1966	4,405	22.2	9	1,960	3.0	25,400	.15	12.9
1967	4,595	22.8	9	2,870	4.3	42,100	.25	14.7
1968	5,045	24.5	10	2,649	3.8	49,018	.28	18.5
1969	5,700	22.5	10	2,481	3.5	42,869	.24	17.3
1970	5,716	25.0	11	3,305	4.7	66,414	.37	20.1
1971	5,138	27.0	11	3,280	4.5	47,589	.26	14.5
1972	5,010	24.0	8	1,714	2.3	27,066	.15	15.8
1973	5,353	24.0	9	2,251	2.9	27,948	.14	12.4
1974	6,074	27.1	14	2,778	3.5	47,991	.24	17.3
1975	5,031	26.8	11	1,746	2.2	31,237	.16	17.9

---

[1] The number of stoppages and workers relate to those stoppages that began in the year; average duration, to those ending in the year. Days of idleness include all stoppages in effect. Workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

Available information for earlier periods appears in Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1975 Reference Edition, BLS Bulletin 1865 (1975), Tables 159-64. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see BLS Handbook of Methods for Survey and Studies, BLS Bulletin 1711 (1971), Chapter 19.

[2] Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight regardless of its size.

[3] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total employed labor force and of the total time worked is found in "Total Economy Measure of Strike Idleness," Monthly Labor Review, Oct. 1968.

[4] Not available.

Table 2. Work stoppages by the month, 1974–75

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

MONTH	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				WORKERS INVOLVED				DAYS IDLE DURING MONTH		
	BEGINNING IN MONTH		IN EFFECT DURING MONTH		BEGINNING IN MONTH		IN EFFECT DURING MONTH		NUMBER	PERCENT	PERCENT OF EST. TOTAL WORKING TIME 1/
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT			
1974	6,074	100.0	10,539	100.0	2,778	100.0	4,560	100.0	47,991	100.0	.24
JANUARY	379	6.2	573	5.4	109.2	3.9	171.6	3.8	1,362.9	2.8	.08
FEBRUARY	377	6.2	589	5.6	126.5	4.6	167.4	3.7	1,370.1	2.9	.09
MARCH	484	8.0	763	7.2	157.9	5.7	228.9	5.0	2,118.6	4.4	.13
APRIL	607	10.0	918	8.7	189.6	6.8	277.6	6.1	2,944.8	6.1	.17
MAY	795	13.1	1,191	11.3	404.6	14.6	524.2	11.5	6,050.4	12.6	.34
JUNE	677	11.1	1,187	11.3	488.1	17.6	707.3	15.5	6,940.1	14.5	.43
JULY	683	11.2	1,199	11.4	364.0	13.1	667.1	14.6	8,953.8	18.7	.51
AUGUST	509	8.4	1,057	10.0	250.5	9.0	571.5	12.5	5,881.8	12.3	.33
SEPTEMBER	514	8.5	910	8.6	187.5	6.7	320.0	7.0	3,027.9	6.3	.19
OCTOBER	513	8.4	911	8.6	145.5	5.2	267.3	5.9	2,854.2	5.9	.17
NOVEMBER	353	5.8	742	7.0	250.9	9.0	351.5	7.7	3,807.4	7.9	.24
DECEMBER	183	3.0	499	4.7	103.5	3.7	306.0	6.7	2,678.9	5.6	.16
1975	5,031	100.0	8,897	100.0	1,746	100.0	2,906	100.0	31,237	100.0	.16
JANUARY	340	6.8	581	6.5	132.3	7.6	178.2	6.1	1,604.9	5.1	.09
FEBRUARY	339	6.7	540	6.1	108.6	6.2	171.0	5.9	1,557.3	5.0	.11
MARCH	375	7.5	612	6.9	100.9	5.8	168.5	5.8	1,774.3	5.7	.11
APRIL	491	9.8	751	8.4	131.3	7.5	205.4	7.1	2,177.0	7.0	.13
MAY	555	11.0	850	9.6	186.6	10.7	265.2	9.1	3,319.0	10.6	.20
JUNE	533	10.6	876	9.8	174.3	10.0	297.7	10.2	3,362.0	10.8	.20
JULY	518	10.3	899	10.1	230.8	13.2	381.8	13.1	4,464.5	14.3	.26
AUGUST	420	8.3	836	9.4	171.7	9.8	324.9	11.2	3,376.7	10.8	.20
SEPTEMBER	495	9.8	907	10.2	216.8	12.4	371.7	12.8	3,683.8	11.8	.22
OCTOBER	426	8.5	823	9.3	143.4	8.2	245.8	8.5	2,327.0	7.4	.14
NOVEMBER	300	6.0	656	7.4	62.8	3.6	142.8	4.9	1,736.8	5.6	.11
DECEMBER	239	4.8	566	6.4	86.1	4.9	153.4	5.3	1,853.7	5.9	.11

[1] See footnote 3, table 1.

NOTE Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 3. Work stoppages by size, 1975

NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR				DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	WORKERS INVOLVED		NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENT
			NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENT		
ALL STOPPAGES	5,031	100.0	1,745.6	100.0	31,237.0	100.0
6 AND UNDER 20	614	12.2	7.7	.4	178.5	.6
20 AND UNDER 100	1,882	37.4	98.0	5.6	1,919.3	6.1
100 AND UNDER 250	1,236	24.6	197.3	11.3	3,157.5	10.1
250 AND UNDER 500	743	14.8	259.6	14.9	3,716.8	11.9
500 AND UNDER 1,000	321	6.4	218.3	12.5	4,701.5	15.1
1,000 AND UNDER 5,000	198	3.9	382.3	21.9	7,268.1	23.3
5,000 AND UNDER 10,000	17	.3	108.3	6.2	2,813.1	9.0
10,000 AND OVER	20	.4	474.0	27.2	7,482.0	24.0

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 4. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, 1927–75

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

YEAR	NUMBER	WORKERS INVOLVED		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR		
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL FOR YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL FOR YEAR	PERCENT OF EST. TOTAL WORKING TIME 1/
1927	1	165	50.0	9,737	37.2	.14
1928	5	137	43.6	10,086	80.0	.14
1929	1	15	5.2	195	3.6	(2)
1930	1	30	16.4	270	8.1	(2)
1931	6	122	37.7	1,954	28.4	.03
1932	7	140	43.2	5,337	50.8	.12
1933	17	429	36.7	5,199	30.7	.11
1934	18	725	49.3	7,488	38.2	.15
1935	9	516	46.1	4,523	29.2	.08
1936	8	169	21.4	2,893	20.8	.04
1937	26	528	28.4	9,110	32.1	.14
1938	2	39	5.7	171	1.9	(2)
1939	8	572	48.9	5,731	32.2	.09
1940	4	57	9.9	331	4.9	(2)
1941	29	1,070	45.3	9,344	40.6	.13
1942	6	74	8.8	245	5.9	(2)
1943	10	737	37.2	9,427	69.8	.10
1944	16	350	16.5	1,259	14.4	.01
1945	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7	.24
1946	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2	.82
1947	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2	.21
1948	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3	.20
1949	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0	.41
1950	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0	.25
1951	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8	.57
1952	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6	.36
1953	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7	.07
1954	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3	.07
1955	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4	.11
1956	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1	.17
1957	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5	.26
1958	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2	.10
1959	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7	.45
1960	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4	.06
1961	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4	.04
1962	16	318	25.8	4,800	25.8	.04
1963	7	102	10.8	3,540	22.0	.03
1964	18	607	37.0	7,990	34.8	.06
1965	21	387	25.0	6,070	26.0	.05
1966	26	600	30.7	7,290	28.7	.05
1967	28	1,340	46.5	21,400	50.7	.15
1968	32	994	37.5	20,514	41.8	.12
1969	25	668	26.9	17,853	41.6	.10
1970	34	1,653	50.0	35,440	53.4	.20
1971	29	1,901	58.0	23,152	48.6	.13
1972	18	390	22.7	7,499	27.7	.04
1973	25	713	31.7	6,062	21.7	.03
1974	27	836	30.1	12,861	26.8	.06
1975	20	474	27.2	7,482	24.0	.04

[1] See footnote 3, table 1.

[2] Less than 0.005 percent.

Table 5. Work stoppages by industry group, 1975

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

INDUSTRY	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR			DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	
	NUMBER	MEAN DURATION (days) 1/	WORKERS INVOLVED	NUMBER	PERCENT OF EST. TOTAL WORKING TIME 2/
ALL INDUSTRIES	5,031	22.0	1,745.6	31,237.0	.16
MANUFACTURING	1,897	37.9	463.8	14,876.1	.32
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	9	40.5	6.9	193.7	.45
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	166	23.6	29.1	838.4	.20
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	-	-	-	-	-
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	21	16.5	2.2	27.3	.01
APPAREL, ETC. 3/	55	10.5	10.0	109.5	.04
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE	61	22.7	17.2	282.6	.20
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	57	45.5	11.6	354.4	.31
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	68	65.7	12.2	622.2	.38
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	47	16.1	13.5	237.6	.09
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	109	52.2	17.7	747.4	.29
PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES	30	41.1	20.4	613.3	1.23
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	57	28.2	10.4	238.1	.16
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	9	11.5	1.0	9.3	.01
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	140	25.0	17.6	484.3	.31
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	161	29.8	42.6	1,168.9	.39
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS 4/	309	39.0	48.6	1,779.3	.53
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	274	37.4	74.4	2,370.8	.45
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES	120	28.3	34.0	850.7	.19
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	137	59.3	77.9	3,404.9	.82
INSTRUMENTS, ETC. 5/	32	33.7	10.7	287.9	.23
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	37	28.2	5.8	255.6	.25
NONMANUFACTURING	3,134	16.6	1,281.8	16,360.9	.11
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	7	72.5	.7	35.9	.01
MINING	1,165	5.8	391.6	1,642.8	.88
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	600	33.7	308.0	7,307.3	.84
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	268	18.7	166.8	3,089.0	.27
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	371	29.1	63.4	1,426.0	.03
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	18	69.3	3.0	169.0	.02
SERVICES	228	17.7	29.9	486.6	.01
GOVERNMENT 6/	478	9.2	318.5	2,204.4	.06

---

[1] Weighted by multiplying the duration of each stoppage by the workers involved.

[2] See footnote 3, table 1.

[3] Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

[4] Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

[5] Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

[6] The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
Dash (–) denotes zero.

Table 6. Work stoppages by duration, 1975[1]

DURATION	NUMBER	PERCENT	WORKERS INVOLVED		DAYS IDLE	
			NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENT	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENT
	STOPPAGES ENDING IN YEAR					
ALL STOPPAGES	4,998	100.0	1,731.8	100.0	29,604.3	100.0
1 DAY	936	18.7	223.3	12.9	223.3	.8
2 TO 3 DAYS	652	13.0	217.0	12.5	411.9	1.4
4 TO 6 DAYS	521	10.4	161.2	9.3	497.1	1.7
7 TO 14 DAYS	739	14.8	266.3	15.4	1,776.5	6.0
15 TO 29 DAYS	730	14.6	348.4	20.1	3,892.9	13.1
30 TO 59 DAYS	742	14.8	279.3	16.1	6,376.3	21.5
60 TO 89 DAYS	325	6.5	81.5	4.7	3,880.6	13.1
90 DAYS AND OVER	353	7.1	154.9	8.9	12,545.5	42.4

---

[1] Totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables because these stoppages ended during the year, and thus include idleness occurring in prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 7. Work stoppages by major issue, 1975

MAJOR ISSUE	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR				DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	
			WORKERS INVOLVED			
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENT	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENT
ALL ISSUES	5,031	100.0	1,745.6	100.0	31,237.0	100.0
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	2,619	52.1	810.4	46.4	22,221.7	71.1
GENERAL WAGE INCREASE	938	18.6	287.5	16.5	6,024.0	19.3
GENERAL WAGE INCREASE PLUS SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	1,111	22.1	317.9	18.2	10,776.3	34.5
GENERAL WAGE INCREASE, HOUR DECREASE	6	.1	.7	(1)	10.4	(1)
GENERAL WAGE DECREASE	1	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	(1)
ESCALATION COST-OF-LIVING INCREASE	39	.8	8.6	.5	224.8	.7
GENERAL WAGE INCREASE AND ESCALATION	254	5.0	55.8	3.2	2,016.3	6.5
WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS	270	5.4	139.7	8.0	3,169.7	10.1
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	53	1.1	23.0	1.3	277.8	.9
PENSIONS, INSURANCE, AND OTHER WELFARE PROGRAMS	29	.6	18.1	1.0	186.6	.6
SEVERANCE OR DISMISSAL PAY, AND OTHER PAYMENTS ON LAYOFF OR SEPARATION	5	.1	1.4	.1	18.4	.1
PREMIUM PAY	4	.1	.6	(1)	16.5	.1
OTHER	15	.3	2.9	.2	56.2	.2
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	126	2.5	38.5	2.2	364.3	1.2
INCENTIVE PAY RATES OR ADMINISTRATION	22	.4	13.2	.8	191.2	.6
JOB CLASSIFICATION OR RATES	52	1.0	13.7	.8	144.2	.5
DOWNGRADING	2	(1)	.7	(1)	2.4	(1)
RETROACTIVITY	2	(1)	.1	(1)	.3	(1)
METHOD OF COMPUTING PAY	48	1.0	10.9	.6	26.2	.1
HOURS OF WORK	7	.1	.3	(1)	9.8	(1)
INCREASE	3	.1	.2	(1)	6.1	(1)
DECREASE	4	.1	.1	(1)	3.7	(1)
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	75	1.5	23.6	1.4	405.8	1.3
DURATION OF CONTRACT	14	.3	6.0	.3	144.4	.5
LOCAL ISSUES SUPPLEMENTING NATIONAL CONTRACT	4	.1	6.7	.4	52.6	.2
UNSPECIFIED	57	1.1	11.0	.6	208.8	.7
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	268	5.3	92.3	5.3	1,488.0	4.8
RECOGNITION (CERTIFICATION)	114	2.3	5.5	.3	168.0	.5
RECOGNITION AND JOB SECURITY ISSUES	5	.1	.3	(1)	17.1	.1
RECOGNITION AND ECONOMIC ISSUES	16	.3	1.9	.1	49.1	.2
STRENGTHENING BARGAINING POSITION OR UNION SHOP AND ECONOMIC ISSUES	78	1.6	13.6	.8	599.6	1.9
UNION SECURITY	15	.3	63.2	3.6	603.0	1.9
REFUSAL TO SIGN AGREEMENT	12	.2	.5	(1)	24.7	.1
OTHER UNION ORGANIZATION MATTERS	28	.6	7.2	.4	26.5	.1
JOB SECURITY	257	5.1	205.7	11.8	3,153.6	10.1
SENIORITY AND/OR LAYOFF	40	.8	17.3	1.0	227.7	.7
DIVISION OF WORK	3	.1	.3	(1)	.6	(1)
SUBCONTRACTING	14	.3	3.3	.2	25.5	.1
NEW MACHINERY OR OTHER TECHNOLOGICAL ISSUES	2	(1)	.4	(1)	3.1	(1)
JOB TRANSFERS, BUMPING, ETC.	4	.1	1.1	.1	4.1	(1)
TRANSFER OF OPERATIONS OR PREFABRICATED GOODS	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOB SECURITY AND ECONOMIC ISSUES	122	2.4	167.5	9.6	2,838.9	9.1
OTHER	72	1.4	15.7	.9	53.6	.2
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	1,142	22.7	431.6	24.7	2,883.7	9.2
PHYSICAL FACILITIES, SURROUNDINGS, ETC.	152	3.0	24.9	1.4	47.5	.2
SAFETY MEASURES, DANGEROUS EQUIPMENT, ETC.	165	3.3	56.7	3.2	561.9	1.8
SUPERVISION	26	.5	7.1	.4	24.7	.1
SHIFT WORK	37	.7	22.1	1.3	120.0	.4
WORK ASSIGNMENTS	108	2.1	29.2	1.7	169.8	.5
SPEEDUP (WORKLOAD)	25	.5	74.6	4.3	406.4	1.3
WORK RULES	37	.7	52.2	3.0	980.1	3.1
OVERTIME WORK	45	.9	9.2	.5	28.1	.1
DISCHARGE AND DISCIPLINE	211	4.2	67.2	3.8	237.1	.8
OTHER	336	6.7	88.5	5.1	308.0	1.0
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	137	2.7	40.0	2.3	197.9	.6
ARBITRATION	10	.2	9.3	.5	39.1	.1
GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES	41	.8	10.8	.6	124.6	.4
UNSPECIFIED CONTRACT VIOLATIONS	86	1.7	19.9	1.1	34.1	.1
INTERUNION OR INTRAUNION MATTERS	317	6.3	77.7	4.5	200.9	.6
UNION RIVALRY 2/	3	.1	6.0	.3	8.0	(1)
JURISDICTION-REPRESENTATION OF WORKERS 3/	2	(1)	.4	(1)	.4	(1)
JURISDICTION-WORK ASSIGNMENT	231	4.6	35.4	2.0	113.1	.4
UNION ADMINISTRATION 4/	18	.4	15.0	.9	30.4	.1
SYMPATHY	62	1.2	20.4	1.2	46.6	.1
OTHER	1	(1)	.5	(1)	2.4	(1)
NOT REPORTED	30	.6	2.5	.1	33.5	.1

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation, such as those of AFL-CIO affiliates and independent organizations.

[3] Includes disputes between unions, usually of the same affiliation or two locals of the same union, over representation of workers.

[4] Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Dash (—) denotes zero.

Table 8. Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1975

AFFILIATION	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR				DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	WORKERS INVOLVED		NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENT
			NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENT		
ALL AFFILIATIONS	5,031	100.0	1,745.6	100.0	31,237.0	100.0
AFL-CIO	2,721	54.1	938.7	53.8	23,385.8	74.9
UNAFFILIATED UNIONS	1,959	38.9	541.0	31.0	4,702.9	15.1
SINGLE-FIRM UNIONS	18	.4	12.0	.7	151.0	.5
DIFFERENT AFFILIATIONS 1/	39	.8	40.1	2.3	1,662.2	5.3
PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATIONS	254	5.0	211.7	12.1	1,322.0	4.2
NO UNION INVOLVED	40	.8	2.1	.1	13.0	(2)

[1] Includes work stoppages involving either 1 union or more affiliated with AFL-CIO and 1 unaffiliated union or more, or 2 unaffiliated unions or more.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 9. Work stoppages by type of settlement, 1975[1]

TYPE OF SETTLEMENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	WORKERS INVOLVED		DAYS IDLE	
			NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENT	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENT
	STOPPAGES ENDING IN YEAR					
ALL STOPPAGES	4,998	100.0	1,731.8	100.0	29,604.3	100.0
FORMAL SETTLEMENT REACHED, ALL ISSUES RESOLVED, PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING UNRESOLVED ISSUES	3,852	77.1	1,327.0	76.6	27,214.1	91.9
NO FORMAL SETTLEMENT, SHORT PROTEST OR SYMPATHY STRIKE	677	13.5	152.7	8.8	237.4	.8
STRIKE BROKEN	191	3.8	20.8	1.2	619.0	2.1
WORK RESUMED UNDER COURT INJUNCTION	168	3.4	217.4	12.6	1,021.3	3.4
EMPLOYER OUT OF BUSINESS	28	.6	2.4	.1	80.2	.3
NO INFORMATION	82	1.6	11.5	.7	432.2	1.5

[1] Totals in this table differ from those in tables 1-5 and 7-8 because these stoppages ended during the year, and thus include idleness occurring in prior years.

NOTE. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 10. Work stoppages by state and metropolitan area, 1975[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)
	NUMBER	WORKERS INVOLVED	
ALL STATES	5,031	1,745.6	31,237.0
ALABAMA	63	15.1	239.6
BIRMINGHAM	13	2.6	87.9
MOBILE	11	1.2	18.1
MONTGOMERY	5	.2	13.6
ALASKA	18	5.7	37.0
ANCHORAGE	6	.5	5.2
ARIZONA	27	10.4	137.2
PHOENIX	19	4.7	58.1
TUCSON	8	4.1	63.5
ARKANSAS	13	3.0	85.7
CALIFORNIA	313	98.8	1,713.0
ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA-GARDEN GROVE	17	4.6	150.7
BAKERSFIELD	5	1.3	12.3
FRESNO	13	2.2	25.5
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH	99	32.4	655.5
MARIN COUNTY	5	.1	2.0
OAKLAND-EAST BAY	51	11.8	156.3
OXNARD-SIMI VALLEY-VENTURA	10	1.8	48.0
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO-ONTARIO	18	1.2	14.2
SACRAMENTO	12	4.4	16.4
SAN DIEGO	19	4.2	261.2
SAN FRANCISCO	30	18.0	150.2
SAN JOSE	20	5.8	55.7
SAN MATEO COUNTY	13	1.4	34.0
SANTA BARBARA-SANTA MARIA-LOMPOC	10	.8	8.8
SANTA ROSA	7	.3	7.0
STOCKTON	14	4.1	18.4
VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA	5	.4	2.8
COLORADO	47	15.2	204.7
COLORADO SPRINGS	5	1.6	15.4
DENVER-BOULDER	23	10.1	108.4
PUEBLO	7	1.6	21.1
CONNECTICUT	69	24.9	1,309.1
BRIDGEPORT	21	4.9	97.7
HARTFORD	11	.8	26.9
NEW HAVEN-WEST HAVEN	10	2.0	23.6
NEW LONDON-NORWICH, CT-RI	5	10.8	1,079.1
CONNECTICUT PORTION	5	10.8	1,079.1
NORWALK	5	2.1	13.1
WATERBURY	6	1.5	42.2
DELAWARE	33	12.8	140.5
WILMINGTON, DE-MD-NJ	33	11.3	109.9
DELAWARE PORTION	29	9.4	81.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	31	32.8	807.6
WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA	40	35.8	845.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PORTION	31	32.8	807.6
MARYLAND PORTION	11	2.1	23.6
VIRGINIA PORTION	7	.9	13.8
FLORIDA	54	21.5	637.8
FORT LAUDERDALE-HOLLYWOOD	6	4.8	19.4
JACKSONVILLE	9	.9	33.7
LAKELAND-WINTER HAVEN	7	1.2	9.5
MIAMI	14	8.9	454.1
ORLANDO	10	.8	15.4
TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG	14	2.5	43.3
GEORGIA	46	20.6	255.9
ATLANTA	23	14.9	118.6
HAWAII	13	1.9	32.4
HONOLULU	10	1.7	30.6
IDAHO	18	3.1	23.1
ILLINOIS	382	151.5	2,351.3
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA-RANTOUL	9	1.5	40.9
CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN INDIANA STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREA	140	70.0	1,659.7
CHICAGO 2/	122	66.5	1,580.5
PEORIA	18	4.6	77.2
ROCKFORD	12	4.8	63.3
SPRINGFIELD	9	4.8	93.9
INDIANA	173	38.6	718.5
EVANSVILLE, IN-KY	11	1.6	26.0
INDIANA PORTION	9	1.5	26.0
FORT WAYNE	13	3.6	77.6
GARY-HAMMOND-EAST CHICAGO 2/	18	3.5	79.2
INDIANAPOLIS	22	5.8	163.7
SOUTH BEND	17	5.8	99.6
IOWA	66	15.7	293.7
CEDAR RAPIDS	5	.3	6.7
DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE, IA-IL	5	.9	20.2
DES MOINES	12	3.5	32.2
DUBUQUE	6	5.1	8.3
SIOUX CITY, IA-NE	6	.4	21.8
IOWA PORTION	6	.4	21.8
KANSAS	28	3.4	114.7
WICHITA	7	.8	9.9
KENTUCKY	171	57.3	666.0
LEXINGTON-FAYETTE	7	2.5	53.5
LOUISVILLE, KY-IN	26	9.7	207.7
KENTUCKY PORTION	24	9.6	206.2
PADUCAH	7	7.2	134.6
LOUISIANA	49	18.2	535.7
BATON ROUGE	12	6.5	142.3
NEW ORLEANS	19	4.5	288.9
SHREVEPORT	5	.5	14.3
MAINE	9	.7	12.7
MARYLAND	58	22.9	590.9
BALTIMORE	40	17.4	554.7
MASSACHUSETTS	109	34.1	876.4
BOSTON	57	23.8	371.7
BROCKTON	9	.3	3.6
FALL RIVER, MA-RI	7	.8	18.4
MASSACHUSETTS PORTION	5	.5	15.4
LAWRENCE-HAVERHILL, MA-NH	9	1.9	110.3
MASSACHUSETTS PORTION	6	1.2	96.1
PITTSFIELD	7	.4	8.2
SPRINGFIELD-CHICOPEE-HOLYOKE, MA-CT	9	1.9	50.7
MASSACHUSETTS PORTION	9	1.9	50.7
WORCESTER	14	2.2	147.4
MICHIGAN	189	35.0	934.6
ANN ARBOR	5	1.1	24.9
BATTLE CREEK	7	.3	11.9
BAY CITY	5	.7	17.8
DETROIT	75	15.4	203.2
FLINT	8	2.5	92.4
GRAND RAPIDS	12	3.2	66.5
JACKSON	7	.4	16.8
KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE	8	1.0	18.0
LANSING-EAST LANSING	5	.5	12.4
SAGINAW	6	1.2	44.7
MINNESOTA	91	41.7	672.1
DULUTH-SUPERIOR, MN-WI	14	4.3	74.6
MINNESOTA PORTION	10	3.3	60.7
WISCONSIN PORTION	5	1.0	13.9
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI	48	14.5	212.4
MINNESOTA PORTION	48	14.5	212.4
MISSISSIPPI	18	2.9	87.8
BILOXI-GULFPORT	5	1.0	18.1
JACKSON	5	.7	27.0
MISSOURI	108	31.4	1,608.7
KANSAS CITY, MO-KS	29	6.2	188.6
MISSOURI PORTION	21	5.0	141.6
KANSAS PORTION	8	1.1	47.0
ST. JOSEPH	5	.3	11.1
ST. LOUIS, MO-IL	76	26.0	1,465.0
MISSOURI PORTION	61	23.3	1,369.4
ILLINOIS PORTION	17	2.7	95.6
MONTANA	30	5.6	84.8
BILLINGS	7	1.1	26.2
GREAT FALLS	11	1.3	17.8
NEBRASKA	17	7.2	100.6
OMAHA, NE-IA	15	6.4	90.3
NEBRASKA PORTION	15	6.4	90.3
NEVADA	17	1.8	13.2
LAS VEGAS	11	.8	9.8
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	1.6	25.6
NEW JERSEY	191	65.3	1,039.7
ATLANTIC CITY 3/	8	1.1	9.5
JERSEY CITY	21	2.6	42.4
LONG BRANCH-ASBURY PARK 3/	9	1.0	15.2
NEW BRUNSWICK-PERTH AMBOY-SAYREVILLE 3/	21	2.4	24.5
NEWARK 3/	53	14.9	244.3
PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC	35	4.2	73.6
TRENTON	9	.3	9.8
VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON	7	.3	2.9
NEW MEXICO	13	1.8	47.0
NEW YORK	338	169.7	2,227.6
ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY	42	6.7	29.9
BUFFALO	41	21.1	483.8
KINGSTON-NEWBURGH	10	1.1	16.0
NASSAU-SUFFOLK COUNTIES 3/	47	10.8	165.8
NEW YORK CITY	122	111.9	1,124.4
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREA	236	135.9	1,509.3
ROCHESTER	9	1.2	174.5
ROCKLAND COUNTY	5	1.0	11.7
SYRACUSE	24	6.2	46.9
UTICA-ROME	11	1.0	17.9
WESTCHESTER COUNTY	20	3.6	42.2
NORTH CAROLINA	13	2.7	172.6
NORTH DAKOTA	10	1.5	37.7
OHIO	432	130.3	2,232.7
AKRON	29	3.2	111.0
CANTON	16	3.4	50.8
CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN	38	6.9	100.1
OHIO PORTION	32	6.4	83.8
KENTUCKY PORTION	5	.5	16.1
CLEVELAND	56	12.0	199.6
COLUMBUS	29	8.0	114.7
DAYTON	22	5.4	215.8
HAMILTON-MIDDLETOWN	6	1.3	37.0
LIMA	8	1.3	71.0

NOTE. See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Work stoppages by state and metropolitan area, 1975[1]—Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)
	NUMBER	WORKERS INVOLVED	
OHIO - CONTINUED			
LORAIN-ELYRIA	7	1.8	52.1
STEUBENVILLE-WEIRTON, OH-WV	14	2.8	40.9
OHIO PORTION	10	2.1	19.7
WEST VIRGINIA PORTION	5	.7	21.3
TOLEDO, OH-MI	18	2.0	47.8
OHIO PORTION	15	1.5	40.7
YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN	20	10.0	256.5
OKLAHOMA	29	3.9	164.8
OKLAHOMA CITY	8	1.4	25.7
TULSA	10	.9	29.3
OREGON	46	12.9	166.2
EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD	5	1.9	7.3
PORTLAND, OR-WA	24	4.9	87.5
OREGON PORTION	24	4.9	87.3
SALEM	6	.3	2.2
PENNSYLVANIA	654	245.1	2,851.8
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON, PA-NJ	36	7.9	250.4
PENNSYLVANIA PORTION	32	6.9	217.5
ALTOONA	5	1.0	15.9
ERIE	17	2.7	51.7
HARRISBURG	7	1.5	6.1
JOHNSTOWN	14	1.5	18.1
NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA	34	7.3	160.9
PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ	134	55.1	742.8
PENNSYLVANIA PORTION	115	45.3	623.4
NEW JERSEY PORTION	22	9.8	119.4
PITTSBURGH	140	30.2	498.4
READING	21	3.8	71.3
WILLIAMSPORT	5	.4	10.2
YORK	7	1.9	103.8
RHODE ISLAND	49	13.6	365.0
PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET, RI-MA	42	9.8	302.9
RHODE ISLAND PORTION	41	9.6	301.8
SOUTH CAROLINA	7	1.5	51.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	.7	67.5
SIOUX FALLS	8	.5	63.0
TENNESSEE	73	15.4	406.9
CHATTANOOGA, TN-GA	6	1.0	35.3
TENNESSEE PORTION	6	1.0	35.3
KINGSPORT-BRISTOL, TN-VA	5	.6	17.7
KNOXVILLE	10	3.7	97.9
MEMPHIS, TN-MS-AR	22	4.3	60.8
TENNESSEE PORTION	21	4.3	59.1
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	17	4.1	123.6
TEXAS	113	73.6	3,705.3
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE	25	29.7	1,436.3
DALLAS-FORT WORTH	18	28.8	1,554.0
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY	9	1.7	39.2
HOUSTON	30	5.4	213.3
UTAH	24	10.0	109.3
SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN	14	4.9	82.7
VERMONT	7	1.1	6.5
VIRGINIA	238	54.3	287.6
NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-PORTSMOUTH, VA-NC	11	2.2	65.7
VIRGINIA PORTION	11	2.2	65.7
RICHMOND	10	1.2	31.9
WASHINGTON	94	25.5	392.7
RICHLAND-KENNEWICK	7	.3	.8
SEATTLE-EVERETT	36	10.9	152.1
SPOKANE	5	.3	8.4
TACOMA	18	2.8	84.3
WEST VIRGINIA	560	151.6	890.7
CHARLESTON	9	1.9	61.0
HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND, WV-KY-OH	19	2.4	46.5
WEST VIRGINIA PORTION	12	1.5	17.7
KENTUCKY PORTION	5	.7	24.6
PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA, WV-OH	7	1.2	32.6
WEST VIRGINIA PORTION	5	.9	24.4
WHEELING, WV-OH	9	.9	6.9
WEST VIRGINIA PORTION	7	.3	3.9
WISCONSIN	72	28.0	658.6
APPLETON-OSHKOSH	5	.5	12.8
LA CROSSE	5	.3	9.8
MADISON	14	4.6	28.6
MILWAUKEE	19	11.8	354.2
RACINE	5	.6	42.8

---

[1] Includes data for each metropolitan area in which 5 stoppages or more began in 1975. Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than one state; hence, an area may equal or exceed the total for the state in which the major city is located. Stoppages in the logging and mining industries are excluded. Stoppages occurring in more than one metropolitan area are counted separately in each area affected; the workers involved and days idle allocated to the respective areas.

[2] Included in the Chicago, Ill. - Northwestern Indiana standard consolidated area.

[3] Included in the New York – Northeastern New Jersey standard consolidated area.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 11. Work stoppages by region and state, 1975[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

REGION AND STATE	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR			DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	
	NUMBER	MEAN DURATION (days) 2/	WORKERS INVOLVED	NUMBER	PERCENT OF EST. NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKING TIME 3/
UNITED STATES	5,031	22.0	1,745.6	31,237.0	.16
REGION I	243	46.7	76.1	2,595.3	.22
CONNECTICUT	69	76.3	24.9	1,309.1	.43
MAINE	9	24.6	.7	12.7	.01
MASSACHUSETTS	109	34.6	34.1	876.4	.15
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	23.9	1.6	25.6	.03
RHODE ISLAND	49	28.5	13.6	365.0	.42
VERMONT	7	8.1	1.1	6.5	.02
REGION II	521	15.6	235.0	3,267.3	.14
NEW JERSEY	191	21.5	65.3	1,039.7	.15
NEW YORK	338	13.3	169.7	2,227.6	.13
REGION III	1,545	13.6	519.5	5,569.1	.25
DELAWARE	33	14.4	12.8	140.5	.25
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	31	32.5	32.8	807.6	.55
MARYLAND	58	34.7	22.9	590.9	.16
PENNSYLVANIA	654	14.8	245.1	2,851.8	.26
VIRGINIA	238	6.7	54.3	287.6	.07
WEST VIRGINIA	560	7.3	151.6	890.7	.63
REGION IV	427	17.8	136.9	2,518.3	.08
ALABAMA	63	14.3	15.1	239.6	.08
FLORIDA	54	15.7	21.5	637.8	.09
GEORGIA	46	18.2	20.6	255.9	.06
KENTUCKY	171	12.6	57.3	666.0	.25
MISSISSIPPI	18	35.1	2.9	87.8	.05
NORTH CAROLINA	13	22.8	2.7	172.6	.03
SOUTH CAROLINA	7	49.3	1.5	51.6	.02
TENNESSEE	73	34.6	15.4	406.9	.11
REGION V	1,312	22.0	425.1	7,567.9	.18
ILLINOIS	382	19.9	151.5	2,351.3	.21
INDIANA	173	24.4	38.6	718.5	.15
MICHIGAN	189	30.3	35.0	934.6	.12
MINNESOTA	91	22.0	41.7	672.1	.18
OHIO	432	22.0	130.3	2,232.7	.22
WISCONSIN	72	19.8	28.0	658.6	.16
REGION VI	213	58.7	100.6	4,538.5	.24
ARKANSAS	13	35.4	3.0	85.7	.05
LOUISIANA	49	23.7	18.2	535.7	.18
NEW MEXICO	13	28.9	1.8	47.0	.05
OKLAHOMA	29	50.8	3.9	164.8	.07
TEXAS	113	68.8	73.6	3,705.3	.33
REGION VII	211	45.6	57.7	2,117.7	.21
IOWA	66	12.8	15.7	293.7	.12
KANSAS	28	23.8	3.4	114.7	.06
MISSOURI	108	70.4	31.4	1,608.7	.37
NEBRASKA	17	18.6	7.2	100.6	.07
REGION VIII	121	17.3	34.7	548.2	.10
COLORADO	47	18.4	15.2	204.7	.09
MONTANA	30	19.4	5.6	84.8	.14
NORTH DAKOTA	10	34.3	1.5	37.7	.08
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	24.8	.7	67.5	.13
UTAH	24	7.9	10.0	109.3	.08
WYOMING	8	36.9	1.7	44.1	.12
REGION IX	362	21.0	112.8	1,895.8	.08
ARIZONA	27	18.7	10.4	137.2	.08
CALIFORNIA	313	21.6	98.8	1,713.0	.09
HAWAII	13	12.4	1.9	32.4	.04
NEVADA	17	9.7	1.8	13.2	.02
REGION X	168	17.1	47.2	619.0	.10
ALASKA	18	8.6	5.7	37.0	.09
IDAHO	18	11.0	3.1	23.1	.03
OREGON	46	18.2	12.9	166.2	.08
WASHINGTON	94	19.3	25.5	392.7	.13

[1] Stoppages extending across state lines are counted separately in each state affected, workers involved and days idle are allocated among the states.

[2] Mean duration is calculated only for stoppages ending in the year, and is weighted by multiplying the duration of each stoppage by the workers involved.

[3] Excludes private household workers.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 12. Work stoppages by contract status and major issue, 1975

CONTRACT STATUS AND MAJOR ISSUE	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR				DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	
			WORKERS INVOLVED			
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENT	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENT
ALL STOPPAGES	5,031	100.0	1,745.6	100.0	31,237.0	100.0
NEGOTIATION OF FIRST AGREEMENT	422	8.4	41.1	2.4	1,186.3	3.8
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	202	4.0	28.1	1.6	674.3	2.2
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	4	.1	.2	(1)	.8	(1)
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	3	.1	.4	(1)	16.0	.1
HOURS OF WORK	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	5	.1	.1	(1)	3.9	(1)
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	175	3.5	9.6	.5	414.0	1.3
JOB SECURITY	20	.4	1.7	.1	59.9	.2
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	8	.2	.6	(1)	8.4	(1)
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	3	.1	.4	(1)	8.8	(1)
INTERUNION AND INTRAUNION MATTERS	2	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
NOT REPORTED	-	-	-	-	-	-
RENEGOTIATION OF AGREEMENT (EXPIRATION OR REOPENING)	2,688	53.4	1,086.8	62.3	27,336.1	87.5
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	2,311	45.9	764.7	43.8	21,313.6	68.2
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	41	.8	20.0	1.1	244.0	.8
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	30	.6	4.8	.3	143.4	.5
HOURS OF WORK	5	.1	.2	(1)	9.5	(1)
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	62	1.2	19.1	1.1	389.7	1.2
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	56	1.1	13.1	.8	501.1	1.6
JOB SECURITY	122	2.4	172.3	9.9	2,995.1	9.6
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	44	.9	86.4	4.9	1,699.2	5.4
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	10	.2	5.9	.3	37.3	.1
INTERUNION AND INTRAUNION MATTERS	6	.1	.2	(1)	2.5	(1)
NOT REPORTED	1	(1)	(2)	(1)	.4	(1)
DURING TERM OF AGREEMENT (NEGOTIATION OF NEW AGREEMENT NOT INVOLVED)	1,733	34.4	593.1	34.0	2,313.3	7.4
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	17	.3	5.9	.3	38.6	.1
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	4	.1	2.0	.1	26.6	.1
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	90	1.8	33.2	1.9	204.0	.7
HOURS OF WORK	1	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	6	.1	4.4	.3	9.4	(1)
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	29	.6	69.4	4.0	569.7	1.8
JOB SECURITY	104	2.1	30.7	1.8	93.2	.3
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	1,057	21.0	337.0	19.3	1,030.2	3.3
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	119	2.4	33.1	1.9	147.6	.5
INTERUNION AND INTRAUNION MATTERS	302	6.0	77.1	4.4	193.2	.6
NOT REPORTED	4	.1	.3	(1)	.9	(1)
NO CONTRACT OR OTHER CONTRACT STATUS	88	1.7	15.3	.9	213.8	.7
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	33	.7	6.3	.4	79.7	.3
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	3	.1	.7	(1)	3.6	(1)
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	1	(1)	.1	(1)	.7	(1)
HOURS OF WORK	1	(1)	(2)	(1)	.3	(1)
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	1	(1)	(2)	(1)	1.1	(1)
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	4	.1	.1	(1)	1.6	(1)
JOB SECURITY	7	.1	.5	(1)	4.2	(1)
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	24	.5	6.5	.4	112.0	.4
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	5	.1	.6	(1)	4.1	(1)
INTERUNION AND INTRAUNION MATTERS	7	.1	.4	(1)	5.1	(1)
NOT REPORTED	2	(1)	(2)	(1)	1.3	(1)
NO INFORMATION	100	2.0	9.2	.5	187.4	.6

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Fewer than 50.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Dash (–) denotes zero.

KEEP UP TO DATE WITH:

MAJOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS SERIES

A basic reference source showing how negotiators in different industries handle specific problems, complete with illustrative clauses identified by the company and union signatories, and detailed tabulations on prevalence of clauses.

Based on an analysis of about 1800 major agreements, 15 bulletins dealing with key issues in collective bargaining have been completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics

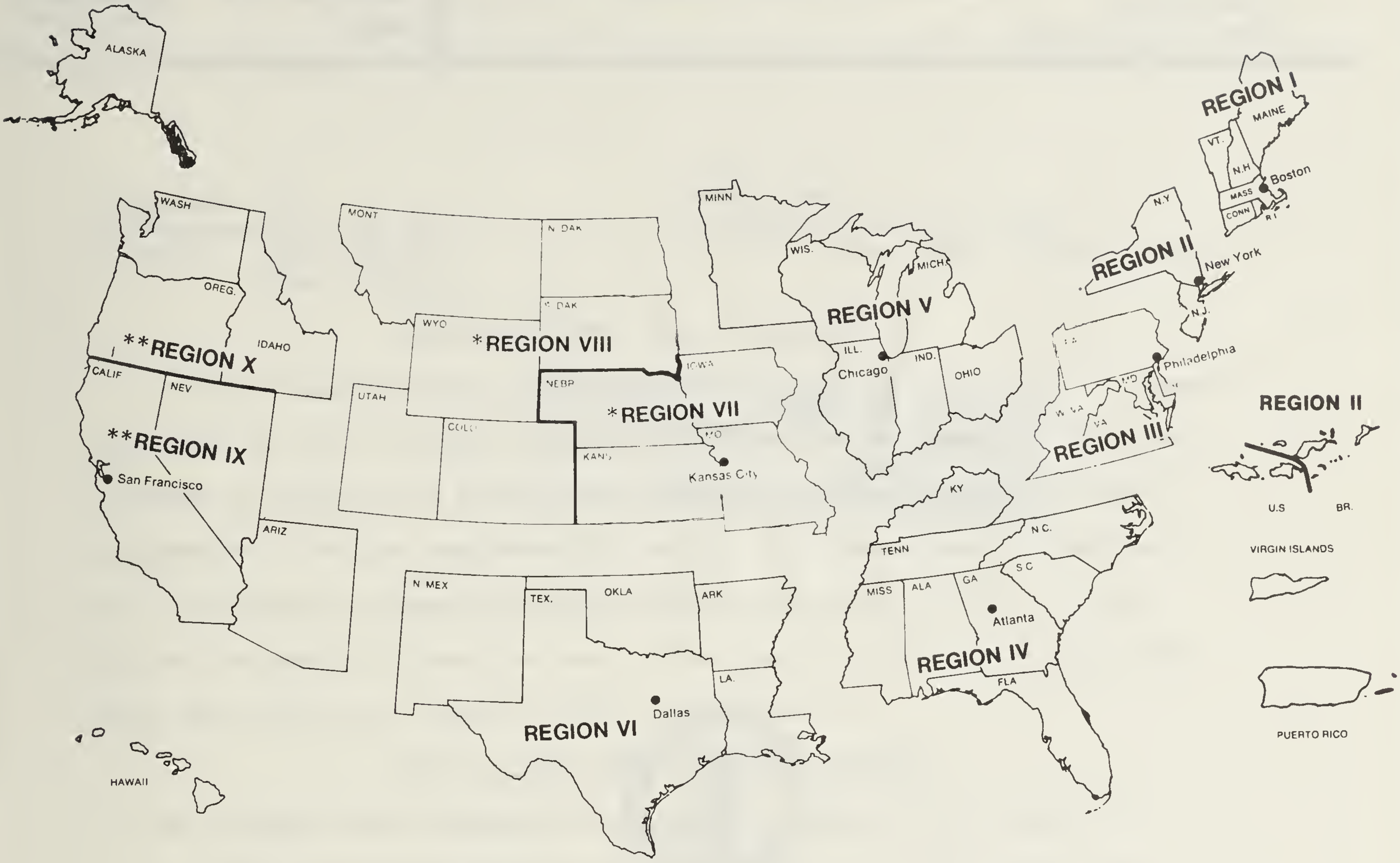
ORDER FORM

Check the Publication Desired	Title	Bulletin Number	Date of Publication	Price
		Major Collective Bargaining Agreements:		
___	Grievance Procedures	1425-1	1964	$ 1.45
___	Severance Pay and Layoff Benefit Plans	1425-2	1965	1.80
___	Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plans and Wage-Employment Guarantees	1425-3	1965	1.80
___	Deferred Wage Increase and Escalator Clauses	1425-4	1966	1.10
___	Management Rights and Union-Management Cooperation	1425-5	1966	1.35
___	Arbitration Procedures	1425-6	1966	2.40
___	Training and Retraining Provisions	1425-7	1969	1.05
___	Subcontracting	1425-8	1969	1.10
___	Paid Vacation and Holiday Provisions	1425-9	1969	1.90
___	Plant Movement, Transfer, and Relocation Allowances	1425-10	1969	1.55
___	Seniority in Promotion and Transfer Provisions	1425-11	1970	1.25
___	Administration of Negotiated Pension, Health, and Insurance Plans	1425-12	1970	1.00
___	Layoff, Recall, and Worksharing Procedures	1425-13	1972	1.75
___	Administration of Seniority	1425-14	1972	1.25
___	Hours, Overtime and Weekend Work	1425-15	1974	1.45
	Total for all 15 Bulletins			$22.20

To order, check the bulletins wanted above, and mail with payment, to your nearest Bureau of Labor Statistics regional office MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS Prices of Government publications are subject to change

Regional Office
Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor
1603 Federal Building, Boston, Mass 02203
1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036
P.O. Box 13309, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101
1371 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Ga 30309
230 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill 60604
911 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo 64106
555 Griffin Square Building, Dallas, Texas 75202
450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94102

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
REGIONAL OFFICES



Region I
1603 JFK Federal Building
Government Center
Boston, Mass. 02203
Phone: (617) 223-6761

Region II
Suite 3400
1515 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10036
Phone: (212) 399-5405

Region III
3535 Market Street
P.O. Box 13309
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101
Phone: (215) 596-1154

Region IV
1371 Peachtree Street, NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309
Phone: (404) 526-5418

Region V
9th Floor
Federal Office Building
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago , Ill. 60604
Phone: (312) 353-1880

Region VI
Second Floor
555 Griffin Square Building
Dallas, Tex. 75202
Phone: (214) 749-3516

Regions VII and VIII*
911 Walnut Street
Kansas City. Mo. 64106
Phone: (816) 374-2481

Regions IX and X**
450 Golden Gate Avenue
Box 36017
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Phone: (415) 556-4678

* Regions VII and VIII are serviced by Kansas City
** Regions IX and X are serviced by San Francisco

Rev. 8/76

GPO 906-839

U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20212

Official Business
Penalty for private use, $300

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of Labor

Third Class Mail

Lab-441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

NEWS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington, D.C.
F. Kanterman (202) 523-1091
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 75-604
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.S.T.
Wednesday, October 29, 1975

WORK STOPPAGES: First 9 Months 1975

All major measures of work stoppage activity in the first 9 months of 1975 were lower than the levels recorded in the same period in 1974, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Idleness attributable to strikes constituted 0.21 percent of estimated total working time (2.1 working days per thousand), compared with 0.26 percent in 1974. A total of 31.3 million days of idleness has been recorded thus far in 1975, some 7.3 million fewer than in the first 9 months of 1974. (See table 1.)

Total Stoppages During the First 9 Months

- An estimated 4,418 stoppages were in effect during the first 9 months of 1975, 801 fewer than in the same period of 1974, but only 14 less than in the first 9 months of 1973.
- Approximately 1,560,000 workers were involved in these stoppages in 1975, 780,000 fewer than were reported for the first 9 months of 1974.
- Strikes in 1975 were appreciably smaller than over the same period in 1974, averaging 353 and 448 workers per strike, respectively.
- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) was 20.1 days in 1975, an increase of 3.6 days from the comparable period in 1974, and the longest average duration recorded for the first 9 months since 1959.

- Idleness in large disputes (involving 5,000 workers or more) accounted for slightly over 32 percent of total idleness in 1975, compared with slightly over 30 percent in 1974.

Total Stoppages in September

- Idleness in September 1975 declined for the second consecutive month to 0.24 percent of estimated total working time (2.4 working days per thousand) but was well above the 0.19 percent recorded in September 1974.
- 667 strikes were in progress in September, down from 913 in August and 910 in September 1974. This number was also well below the levels recorded in both 1972 and 1973, when wage and price controls were in effect.
- Although considerably fewer workers were involved in walkouts this September than in August or in September 1974, the size of these stoppages increased to approximately 465 workers per strike, compared with 455 workers in August and 434 workers in September 1974.
- Some 3.9 million days off the job were recorded in September, about 500,000 fewer than in August but over 900,000 more than in September of 1974.
- The 11 large strikes recorded this month (those involving 5,000 workers or more) accounted for almost 60 percent of all striking workers and 43 percent of total days of idleness. (See table 2.)
- Three large public sector stoppages by teachers accounted for 31 percent of all workers and 18 percent of all days idle in September.

Stoppages Beginning in September

- An estimated 363 strikes began in September, well below the levels recorded in both the previous month and September 1974. The number of workers involved in these disputes decreased from 183,000 in August to 154,000 in September.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to September, 1975

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 9 Months						
1967 ---------	3,604	3,761	2,344	2,413	29,258	.23
1968 ---------	4,101	4,270	2,176	2,264	40,903	.31
1969 ---------	4,649	4,818	1,963	2,042	31,513	.23
1970 ---------	4,704	4,883	2,535	2,733	43,853	.32
1971 ---------	4,300	4,531	2,754	2,839	33,936	.25
1972 ---------	4,130	4,346	1,421	1,536	23,356	.17
1973 ---------	4,271	4,432	1,736	1,801	20,303	.14
1974 ---------	5,025	5,219	2,278	2,340	38,650	.26
1/ 1975 ---------	4,248	4,418	1,506	1,560	31,347	.21
September						
1967 ---------	415	681	373	474	6,160	.45
1968 ---------	448	738	170	349	3,081	.22
1969 ---------	554	904	186	275	2,193	.15
1970 ---------	560	971	591	785	8,670	.57
1971 ---------	352	670	111	330	3,230	.21
1972 ---------	444	733	143	260	2,403	.16
1973 ---------	541	883	269	368	2,954	.20
1974						
January ------	379	573	112	174	1,363	.08
February -----	377	589	128	181	1,370	.09
March --------	484	763	155	232	2,119	.13
April --------	607	918	191	282	2,945	.17
May ----------	795	1,191	410	536	6,050	.34
June ---------	677	1,187	480	716	6,940	.43
July ---------	683	1,199	365	681	8,954	.51
August -------	509	1,057	249	582	5,882	.33
September ----	514	910	187	395	3,028	.19
October ------	513	911	146	269	2,854	.17
November -----	353	742	251	353	3,807	.24
December -----	183	499	103	308	2,679	.16
1/ 1975						
January ------	350	520	104	157	1,608	.09
February -----	300	530	101	183	1,737	.12
March --------	370	570	90	171	1,770	.11
April --------	517	741	130	221	2,517	.15
May ----------	619	919	242	412	4,930	.30
June ---------	648	990	210	397	4,624	.28
July ---------	626	1,039	292	565	5,799	.34
August -------	455	913	183	415	4,416	.27
September ----	363	667	154	310	3,947	.24

---

[1] Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more September 1975

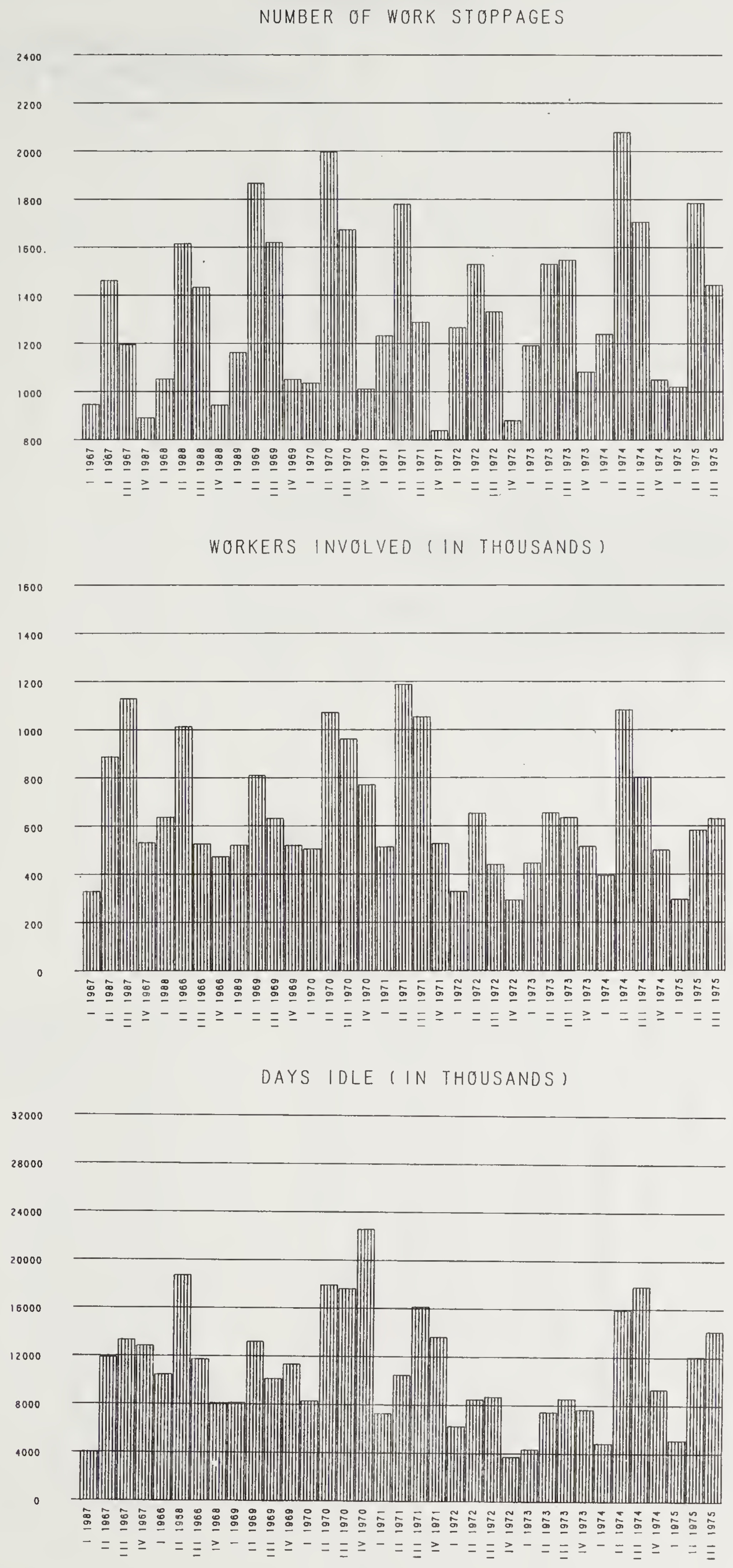
Company	Union(s)[1]	Began	Ended	Workers involved[2]	Days idle[2]
Board of Education New York City, N.Y.	UFT	9/9	9/16	60,000	360,000
Bituminous Coal Industry W. Va., Va., Ky., Oh., Pa., Al., & Tn.	UMW-Ind.	8/11	9/8	40,000	153,500 3/
Board of Education Chicago, Illinois	AFT	9/3	9/17	32,000	352,000
General Dynamics Corp. Electric Boat Co. Div. Groton, Conn.	Metal trades	7/1	-	10,000	210,000
National Airlines Nationwide	ALPA	9/1	-	7,600	167,200 4/
Construction Industry E. Ohio & W. Pa.	BMP, OPCM, MSSP, RDWW, & WWML	5/1	-	7,500	88,200 5/
Construction Industry New York City, N.Y.	BSOIW & PPF	7/1	-	6,000	75,000 6/
Construction Industry Beaumont & Vicinity, Texas	IUOE, CJA, BSOIW, & IBT-Ind.	4/3	-	6,000	126,000
Lucky Stores, Inc. Los Angeles, Calif.	IBT-Ind.	8/28	9/22	6,000	46,100 3/
Board of Education, Broward County Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	NEA-Ind.	9/19	9/23	5,000	15,000

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more September 1975 continued

Company	Union(s)[1]	Began	Ended	Workers involved[2]	Days idle[2]
Auto Dealers & Maintenance Shops Chicago, Illinois	IAM	7/2	-	5,000	105,000
	TOTAL:			185,000	1,698,000

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Staggered idleness.
4/ Includes idleness on Labor Day due to the nature of this industry.
5/ Staggered idleness: MSSP settled 9/3; WWML settled 9/4; RDWW settled 9/5; BMP settled 9/17; fewer than 1,000 remain idle.
6/ Staggered idleness: PPF settled 9/5.

Work Stoppages by quarters, 1967-75


NUMBER OF WORK STOPPAGES

WORKERS INVOLVED (IN THOUSANDS)

DAYS IDLE (IN THOUSANDS)

1975 Preliminary

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

NEWS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington, D.C.
D. Hecker (202) 523-1091
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 75-729
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.S.T.
Wednesday, December 31, 1975

WORK STOPPAGES: November 1975

Idleness attributable to work stoppages in November declined for the fourth consecutive month according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. At 0.14 percent of estimated total working time (1.4 working days per thousand), idleness this month was lower than the levels recorded in October 1975 and November 1974. (See table 1.)

Idleness for the first 11 months of 1975 was 0.20 percent of estimated total working time, compared with 0.25 percent for the same period in 1974. In 1972 and 1973, when wage and price controls were in effect, idleness for the same period was 0.15 and 0.14 percent, respectively.

Total Stoppages in November

- The number of stoppages declined in November; 628 stoppages were in effect this month, compared with 688 in October and 742 in November 1974.
- Approximately 179,000 workers were involved in these stoppages in November, slightly lower than the level of the previous month and well below November 1974.
- Days of idleness declined to 2.1 million in November, almost 25 percent fewer than in October 1975 and 45 percent below the 3.8 million recorded in November of 1974.
- Strikes in November were of approximately the same size as those in October, averaging 285 and 291 workers per strike, respectively. The average size of stoppages this November was the smallest recorded for the month since 1960.

- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) declined in November to 11.6 days, compared with 13.8 days in October.
- Two large strikes (each involving 5,000 workers or more) were in effect in November, compared with five in October and 11 in September. These two strikes accounted for only 15 percent of all days idle in November. In September and October of this year, large strikes contributed 43 percent and 28 percent of total idleness. (See table 2.)

Stoppages Beginning in November

- The number of stoppages beginning in November declined to 332 from 449 in the previous month. This month's total was also below that of November 1974 and 1973.
- Approximately 63,000 workers participated in new strikes this month, compared with 141,000 in October and 251,000 in November 1974. This significant decline is due, in part, to an absence of any large strikes (involving 5,000 workers or more) beginning in November.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to November, 1975

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 11 Months						
1967 ---------	4,413	4,570	2,800	2,869	39,577	.25
1968 ---------	4,862	5,031	2,585	2,673	47,325	.29
1969 ---------	5,504	5,673	2,431	2,510	38,988	.23
1970 ---------	5,492	5,671	2,849	3,048	63,225	.38
1971 ---------	4,919	5,150	3,234	3,319	44,480	.27
1972 ---------	4,852	5,068	1,678	1,793	26,049	.15
1973 ---------	5,144	5,305	2,160	2,225	24,813	.14
1974 ---------	5,891	6,085	2,674	2,736	45,312	.25
1/1975 ---------	5,029	5,199	1,710	1,763	36,194	.20
November						
1967 ---------	360	653	277	560	3,213	.22
1968 ---------	327	617	130	306	2,431	.17
1969 ---------	324	611	131	368	4,308	.31
1970 ---------	340	695	84	552	7,798	.54
1971 ---------	315	562	235	453	5,034	.33
1972 ---------	327	595	85	202	1,351	.08
1973 ---------	350	671	230	351	3,026	.18
1974						
January ------	379	573	112	174	1,363	.08
February -----	377	589	128	181	1,370	.09
March --------	484	763	155	232	2,119	.13
April --------	607	918	191	282	2,945	.17
May ----------	795	1,191	410	536	6,050	.34
June ---------	677	1,187	480	716	6,940	.43
July ---------	683	1,199	365	681	8,954	.51
August -------	509	1,057	249	582	5,882	.33
September ----	514	910	187	395	3,028	.19
October ------	513	911	146	269	2,854	.17
November -----	353	742	251	353	3,807	.24
December -----	183	499	103	308	2,679	.16
1/ 1975						
January ------	350	520	104	157	1,608	.09
February -----	300	530	101	183	1,737	.12
March --------	370	570	90	171	1,770	.11
April --------	517	741	130	221	2,517	.15
May ----------	619	919	242	412	4,930	.30
June ---------	648	990	210	397	4,624	.28
July ---------	626	1,039	292	565	5,799	.34
August -------	455	913	183	415	4,416	.27
September ----	363	667	154	310	3,947	.24
October ------	449	688	141	200	2,763	.17
November -----	332	628	63	179	2,084	.14

[1] Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, November 1975

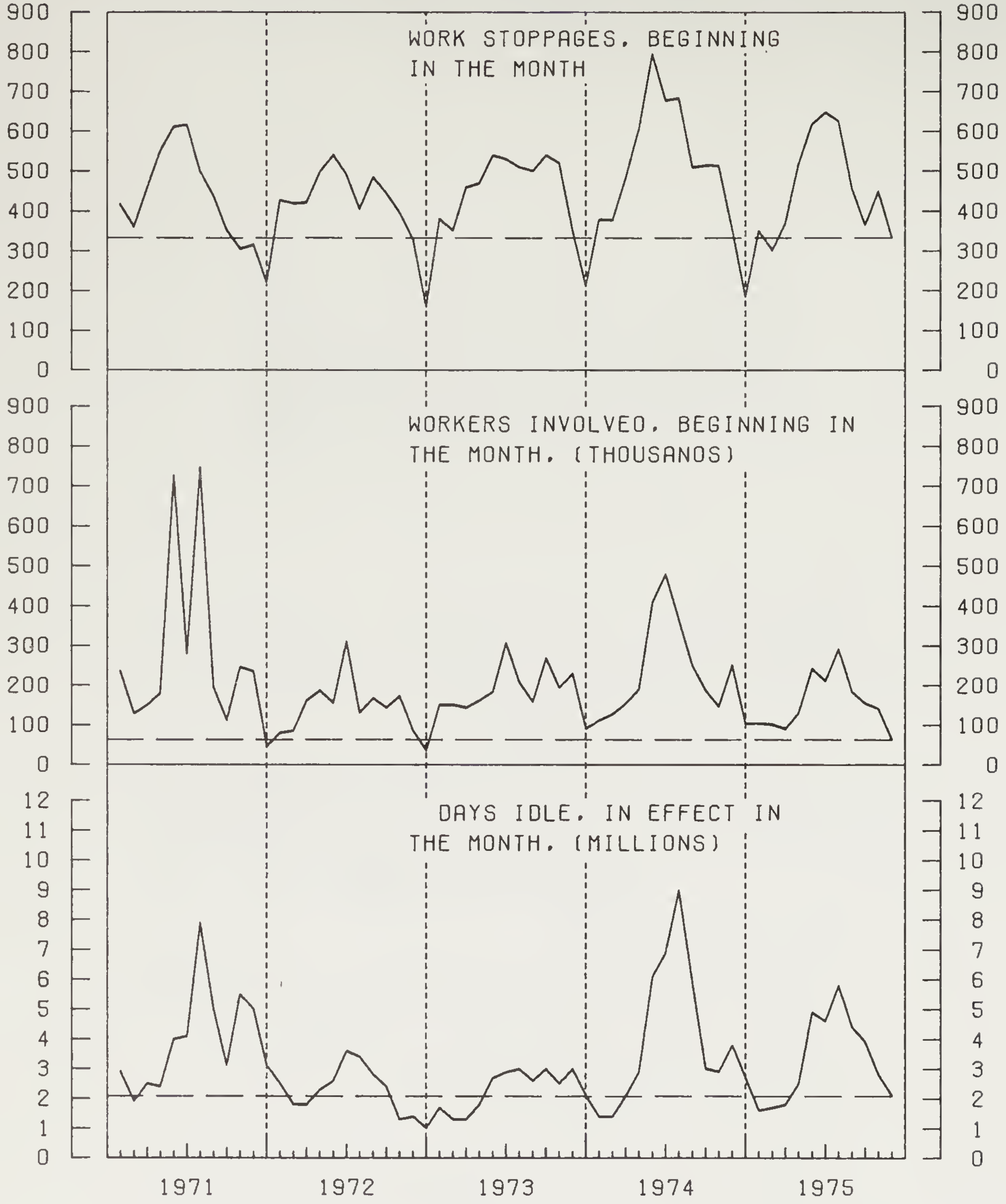
Company	Union(s) 1/	Began	Ended	Workers 2/ involved	Days 2/ idle
General Dynamics Corp. Electric Boat Co. Div. Groton, Conn.	Metal Trades	7/1	11/26	10,000	180,000
National Airlines Nationwide	ALPA	9/1	-	6,800	136,000 3/
			TOTAL	16,800	316,000

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes idleness on Thanksgiving Day due to the nature of the industry.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-75



1974-75 PRELIMINARY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

NEWS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington, D.C.
F. Kanterman (202) 523-1091
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 75-679
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.S.T.
Friday, November 28, 1975

WORK STOPPAGES: October 1975

Idleness attributable to work stoppages in October declined to 0.17 percent (1.7 working days per thousand) from September's 0.24 percent of estimated total working time, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Idleness for the first 10 months of 1975 was 0.21 percent of estimated total working time, compared with 0.25 percent for the same period in 1974. In 1972 and 1973, when wage and price controls were in effect, idleness for the same period was 0.16 and 0.14 percent, respectively.

Total Stoppages in October

- The number of stoppages increased for the first time since July: 688 stoppages were in effect in October, compared with 667 in September and 911 in October 1974.
- Approximately 200,000 workers were involved in these stoppages in October, well below the levels of both the previous month and October 1974.
- Days of idleness declined to 2.8 million in October, approximately the same number as in October of 1974, but almost 30 percent fewer than the 3.9 million recorded last month.
- Strikes in October were appreciably smaller than those in September, averaging 291 and 465 workers per strike, respectively. This is the smallest October average size recorded since 1963.

- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) rose in October to 12.8 days, slightly higher than the 12.7 days recorded in September and the longest October duration since 1971.
- Five large strikes (each involving 5,000 workers or more) were in effect in October, compared with 11 in September. These 5 strikes accounted for 28 percent of all strikers and 18 percent of all days idle in October.

Stoppages beginning in October

- Following a three month decline the number of stoppages beginning in the month increased to 449 from 363 in September. Despite this increase, the October level remains below that of October 1974, when there were 513 new stoppages.
- Approximately 141,000 workers participated in new strikes this October, compared with 154,000 in September and 146,000 in October 1974.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to October, 1975

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 10 Months						
1967 ---------	4,053	4,210	2,523	2,592	36,364	.26
1968 ---------	4,535	4,704	2,455	2,543	44,895	.30
1969 ---------	5,180	5,349	2,300	2,379	34,680	.23
1970 ---------	5,152	5,331	2,766	2,965	55,427	.36
1971 ---------	4,604	4,835	2,999	3,085	39,446	.26
1972 ---------	4,525	4,741	1,594	1,708	24,698	.16
1973 ---------	4,794	4,955	1,930	1,994	22,787	.14
1974 ---------	5,538	5,732	2,423	2,486	41,504	.25
1/ 1975 ---------	4,697	4,867	1,647	1,700	34,111	.21
October						
1967---------	449	727	179	459	7,106	.47
1968 ---------	434	741	279	415	3,992	.25
1969 ---------	531	850	337	421	3,168	.19
1970 ---------	448	881	231	754	11,574	.73
1971 ---------	304	553	246	326	5,511	.36
1972 ---------	395	665	173	277	1,342	.09
1973 ---------	523	885	194	297	2,484	.15
1974						
January ------	379	573	112	174	1,363	.08
February -----	377	589	128	181	1,370	.09
March --------	484	763	155	232	2,119	.13
April --------	607	918	191	282	2,945	.17
May ----------	795	1,191	410	536	6,050	.34
June ---------	677	1,187	480	716	6,940	.43
July ---------	683	1,199	365	681	8,954	.51
August -------	509	1,057	249	582	5,882	.33
September ----	514	910	187	395	3,028	.19
October ------	513	911	146	269	2,854	.17
November -----	353	742	251	353	3,807	.24
December -----	183	499	103	308	2,679	.16
1/ 1975						
January ------	350	520	104	157	1,608	.09
February -----	300	530	101	183	1,737	.12
March --------	370	570	90	171	1,770	.11
April --------	517	741	130	221	2,517	.15
May ----------	619	919	242	412	4,930	.30
June ---------	648	990	210	397	4,624	.28
July ---------	626	1,039	292	565	5,799	.34
August -------	455	913	183	415	4,416	.27
September ----	363	667	154	310	3,947	.24
October ------	449	688	141	200	2,763	.17

---

[1] Preliminary

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, October 1975

Company	Union(s)[1]	Began	Ended	Workers [2] involved	Days [2] idle
Southern Pacific Railway Ariz., Calif., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Wash.	BRASC	10/16	10/17[3]	20,000	40,000
Western Electric Company New York City & Vic., New York	CWA	10/29	10/30	13,600[4]	27,200
General Dynamics Corp. Electric Boat Co. Div. Groton, Conn.	Metal Trades	7/1	-	10,000	210,000
National Airlines Nationwide	ALPA	9/1	-	6,800[5]	156,400[6]
Auto Dealers and Maintenance Shops Chicago, Illinois	IAM	7/2	10/20	5,000	65,000
			TOTAL	55,400	498,600

---

[1] The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

[2] Preliminary.

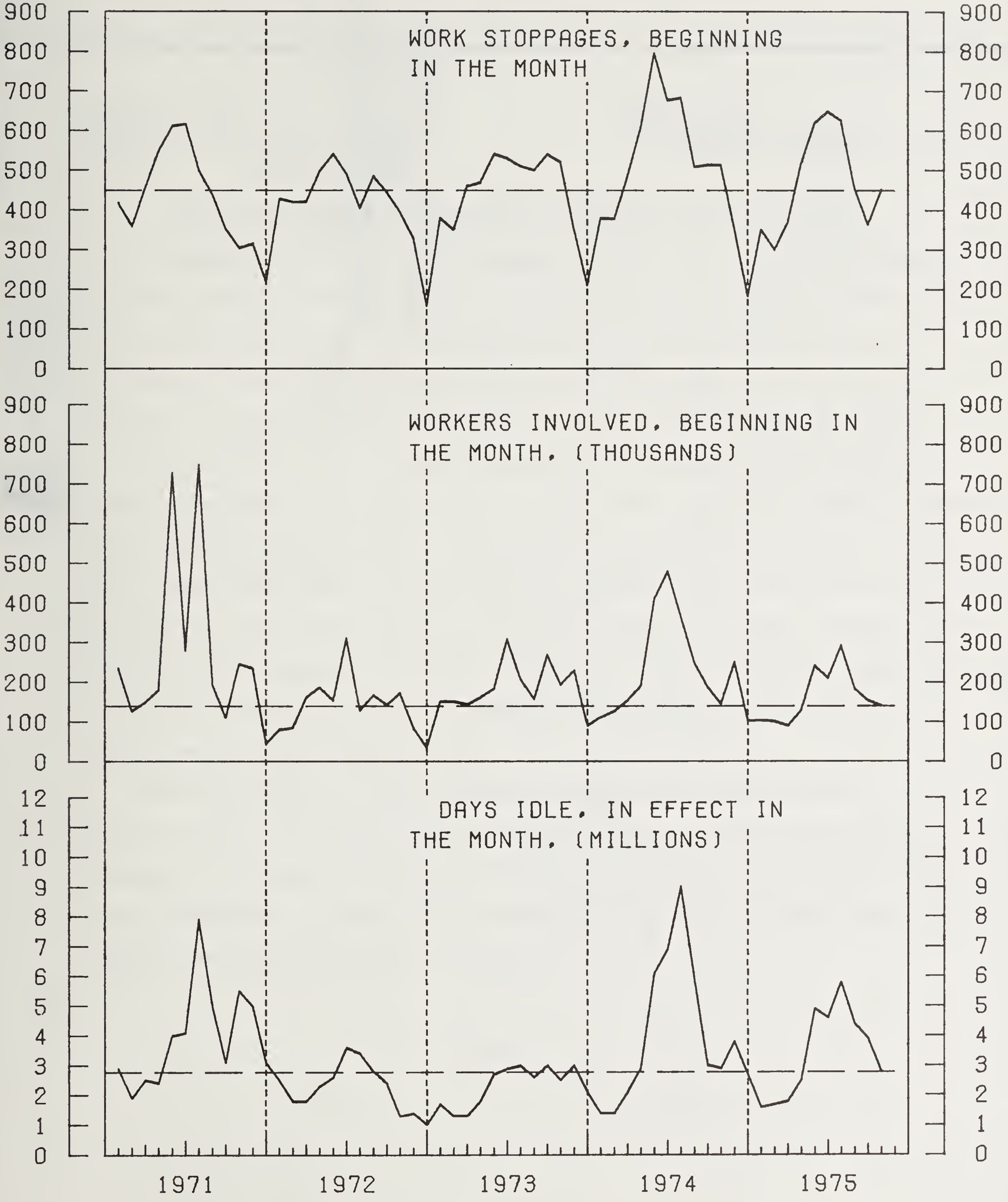
[3] Returned to work under a temporary restraining order.

[4] Includes New York Telephone Co. & A. T. & T. employees who observed picket lines.

[5] Revised.

[6] Includes idleness on Columbus Day and Veteran's Day due to the nature of this industry.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-75



1975 preliminary

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

NEWS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington, D.C.
Albert A. Belman (202) 961-2535
K. Hoyle (202) 961-2913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 75-518
FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
Thursday, September 18, 1975

Report Published on Work Stoppages in Contract Construction Industry

A comprehensive bulletin on work stoppages in the contract construction industry has been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. A detailed discussion of the strike experience of the industry from 1962 through 1973 is included, as well as information on the nature of the industry, the collective bargaining process, and public and private approaches to the settlement of disputes.

The report notes that the year 1964 signaled the start of a relatively steady growth in days away from the job because of strikes which (except for a modest dip in 1967) continued through the end of the decade. Idleness rose from less than 2 million days in 1963 to more than 15 million during the peak year, 1970. In the latter year, the number of workers participating in construction strikes rose about 43 percent from 1969 while the average duration of these stoppages rose nearly 17 percent. There was a substantial reduction of all three measures of strike activity in 1971 when wage controls were applied to this industry.

Copies of the report, "Work Stoppages in Contract Construction, 1962-73" (Bulletin 1847), are available for $1.50 from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or BLS Regional Offices. An addenda that updates many of the figures through 1974 is available without charge from the Bureau's Office of Wages and Industrial Relations, Washington, D.C. 20212.

# # #

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D C 20212

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S. MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

NEWS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington, D.C.
F. Kanterman (202) 961-2091
K. Hoyle (202) 961-2913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 75-533
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Monday, September 29, 1975

Work Stoppages: August 1975

Idleness attributable to work stoppages declined in August to 0.27 percent (2.7 working days per thousand) from July's 0.34 percent of estimated total working time (3.4 working days per thousand) according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Following a seasonal pattern, all other major measures of strike activity decreased as well, with the number of new strikes declining for the second consecutive month.

Idleness in the first 8 months was 0.21 percent of total estimated working time, compared with 0.26 for the same period in 1974. In 1972 and 1973, when wage and price controls were in effect, idleness for the same period was 0.17 and 0.13 percent, respectively.

Total Stoppages in August

- The number of stoppages declined for the first time since December of 1974: 913 stoppages were in effect in August, compared with 1,039 in July and 1,057 in August of 1974.
- Approximately 415,000 workers were involved in these stoppages in August, well below the levels recorded both in the previous month and in the comparable period in 1974.
- An average of 455 workers per strike set August levels well below those of both July (544 workers per strike) and August of 1974 (551 workers per strike).

- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) was approximately 10.7 days this month, slightly higher than the 10.3 days recorded in July and the 10.1 days recorded in August 1974.
- Large strikes--those involving 5,000 workers or more--accounted for 37 percent of all workers and 34 percent of all days idle in August.

Stoppages Beginning in August

- The number of stoppages beginning in the month declined for the second consecutive month to 455 in August from 626 in July. The August level remains well below that of August 1974, when there were 509 new stoppages.
- Approximately 183,000 workers participated in new strikes this August, a decrease of 37 percent and 27 percent from the previous month and August 1974, respectively.
- Two large stoppages in the bituminous coal industry accounted for almost 42 percent of all workers participating in strikes beginning in August.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to August, 1975

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	In effect during month or year: Number (thousands)	In effect during month or year: Percent of estimated working time
First 8 Months						
1967 -----	3,189	3,346	1,972	2,041	23,110	.20
1968 -----	3,653	3,822	2,006	2,094	37,822	.32
1969 -----	4,095	4,264	1,777	1,856	29,319	.24
1970 -----	4,144	4,323	1,944	2,142	35,184	.29
1971 -----	3,948	4,179	2,643	2,728	30,706	.25
1972 -----	3,686	3,902	1,278	1,393	20,953	.17
1973 -----	3,730	3,891	1,467	1,532	17,349	.13
1974 -----	4,511	4,705	2,090	2,153	35,622	.26
1/1975 -----	3,885	4,055	1,352	1,405	27,400	.21
August						
1967 -----	392	689	91	233	2,860	.18
1968 -----	466	821	154	360	4,049	.26
1969 -----	538	915	191	395	3,634	.24
1970 -----	527	950	127	341	3,852	.26
1971 -----	438	891	195	502	5,037	.32
1972 -----	485	790	168	270	2,840	.17
1973 -----	498	864	158	308	2,571	.14
2/ 1974						
January --	379	573	112	174	1,363	.08
February -	377	589	128	181	1,370	.09
March ----	484	763	155	232	2,119	.13
April ----	607	918	191	282	2,945	.17
May ------	795	1,191	410	536	6,050	.34
June -----	677	1,187	480	716	6,940	.43
July -----	683	1,199	365	681	8,954	.51
August ---	509	1,057	249	582	5,882	.33
September	514	910	187	395	3,028	.19
October --	513	911	146	269	2,854	.17
November -	353	742	251	353	3,807	.24
December -	183	499	103	308	2,679	.16
1/ 1975						
January --	350	520	104	157	1,608	.09
February -	300	530	101	183	1,737	.12
March ----	370	570	90	171	1,770	.11
April ---	517	741	130	221	2,517	.15
May -----	619	919	242	412	4,930	.30
June ----	648	990	210	397	4,624	.28
July ----	626	1,039	292	565	5,799	.34
August --	455	913	183	415	4,416	.27

---

[1] Preliminary.

2/Revised.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more

Company	Union(s)[1]	Began	Ended	Workers involved[2]	Days idle[2]
Bituminous Coal Industry W. Va., Va., Ky., Oh., Pa., Al., & Tn.	UMW-Ind.	8/11	-	63,000	3/ 371,000
Construction Industry Washington, D. C. & Vicinity	LIUNA & IBT-Ind.	6/13	8/1	15,000	15,000
Bituminous Coal Industry Ill. & Ind.	UMW-Ind.	8/12	-	13,000	3/ 61,000
Construction Industry New York City, New York	HFIA, BBF, BSOIW, & PPF	7/1	-	10,600	222,600
General Dynamics Corp. Electric Boat Co. Div. Groton, Conn.	Metal Trades	7/1	-	10,000	210,000
General Motors Corp. Lordstown, Ohio	UAW-Ind.	7/18	8/22	9,500	152,000
Construction Industry E. Ohio & W. Pa.	BMP, OPCM, MSSP, RDWW, & WWML	5/1	-	7,500	157,500
General Electric Co. Lynn & W. Lynn, Mass.	IUE	8/26	-	7,200	3/ 50,950
Construction Industry Beaumont & Vicinity, Texas	IUOE, CJA BSOIW, & IBT-Ind.	4/3	-	6,000	126,000
Construction Industry Arlington, Texas	PPF, HFIA, SMW, & BSOIW	5/1	-	5,500	3/ 42,700
Auto Dealers & Maintenance Shops Chicago, Illinois	IAM	7/2	-	5,000	105,000
			TOTAL	152,300	1,513,750

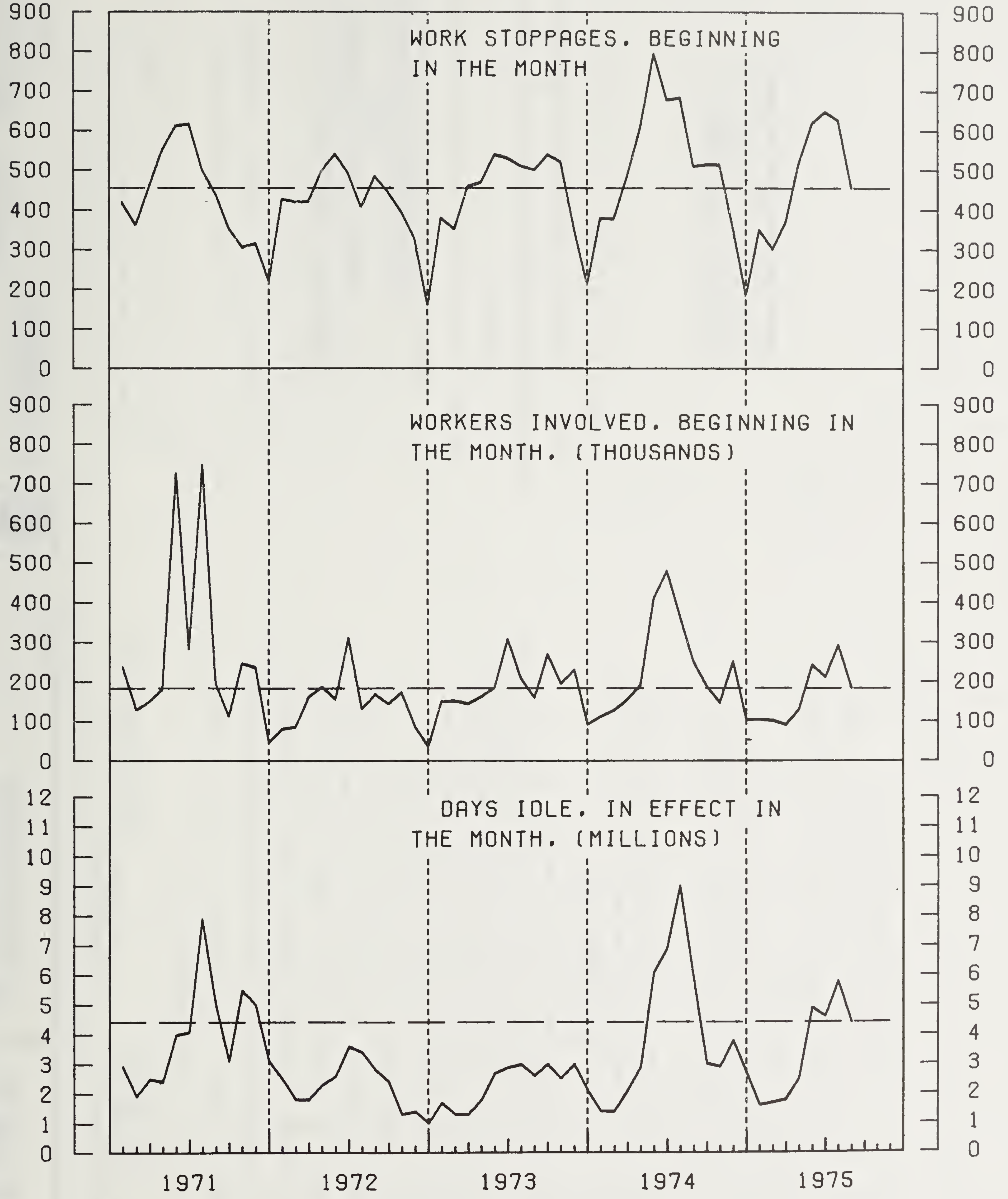
---

[1] The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

[2] Preliminary.

3/ Staggered idleness.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-75



1975 Preliminary

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON D.C. 20212

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington, D.C. 20212
F. Kanterman (202) 961-2091
K. Hoyle (202) 961-2913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 75-471
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Wednesday, August 27,1975

Work Stoppages: July 1975

Idleness attributable to work stoppages rose in July to 0.34 percent of estimated total working time (3.4 working days per thousand), according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. This was the highest monthly level recorded since the July 1974 3-year peak of 0.50 percent. Increases from June levels were recorded in all but one of the other measures of strike activity: The number of stoppages beginning in July declined, as it has in 8 of the past 10 years.

Idleness in the first 7 months of 1975 was 0.20 percent of total estimated working time, compared with 0.26 percent for the same period in 1974. In 1972 and 1973 when wage and price controls were in effect, idleness for the same period was 0.17 and 0.13 percent, respectively.

Total Stoppages in July

- The number of stoppages in effect continued to rise, reaching 1,039 in July--49 more than in June but significantly below the 1,199 in July of 1974.
- Approximately 565,000 workers were involved in these stoppages in July--168,000 more than in the previous month but 116,000 below the comparable period in 1974.
- Strikes in July were appreciably larger than those in June--averaging 544 and 401 workers per strike, respectively--but were slightly below the July 1974 level of 568 workers per strike.

- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) decreased for the second month in a row to 10.3 days from the June average of 11.6 days.
- Three major strikes by government employees accounted for 18.2 percent of all workers involved in stoppages and 8.2 percent of total days idle in July.
- Large strikes--those involving 5,000 workers or more--accounted for just over one-third of all workers and days idle in July.

Stoppages Beginning in July

- The 626 stoppages which began in July were below the June level of 648. This was a reversal of the upward trend that began in March of this year.
- Approximately 292,000 workers participated in new strikes this month, an increase of 39 percent over June but a decrease of 20 percent from July of 1974.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to July, 1975

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 7 Months						
1967 -------	2,797	2,954	1,881	1,950	20,240	.21
1968 -------	3,187	3,356	1,852	1,940	33,773	.33
1969 -------	3,557	3,726	1,586	1,665	25,685	.24
1970 -------	3,617	3,796	1,816	2,015	31,332	.29
1971 -------	3,510	3,741	2,449	2,534	25,669	.24
1972 -------	3,201	3,417	1,110	1,225	18,113	.17
1973 -------	3,232	3,393	1,309	1,374	14,778	.13
1974 -------	4,002	4,196	1,841	1,904	29,747	.26
1/1975 -------	3,430	3,600	1,169	1,222	22,985	.20
July 1967 -------	389	682	665	865	4,330	.32
1968 -------	520	880	202	465	4,612	.30
1969 -------	528	883	255	462	4,311	.27
1970 -------	585	989	242	467	5,112	.32
1971 -------	499	938	748	938	7,895	.52
1972 -------	404	706	130	384	3,437	.23
1973 -------	509	860	208	324	2,996	.19
1974 January ----	379	573	112	174	1,363	.07
February ---	377	589	128	181	1,370	.09
March ------	484	763	155	232	2,119	.12
April ------	607	918	191	282	2,945	.16
May --------	795	1,191	410	536	6,050	.34
June -------	677	1,187	480	716	6,941	.42
July -------	683	1,199	366	681	8,960	.50
August -----	509	1,057	249	583	5,891	.33
September --	514	910	187	396	3,037	.18
October ----	513	911	146	269	2,864	.16
November ---	353	742	251	354	3,817	.23
December ---	183	499	103	308	2,687	.16
1/1975 January ---	350	520	104	157	1,608	.09
February --	300	530	101	183	1,737	.12
March -----	370	570	90	171	1,770	.11
April -----	517	741	130	221	2,517	.15
May -------	619	919	242	412	4,930	.30
June ------	648	990	210	397	4,624	.28
July ------	626	1,039	292	565	5,799	.34

[1] Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, July 1975, 'cont.)

County of Santa Clara Santa Clara County, Calif.	SEIU	7/1	7/17	5,000	60,000
Auto Dealers & Maintenance Shops Chicago, Ill.	IAM	7/2	-	5,000	105,000
	Total:			211,800	2,299,800

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary

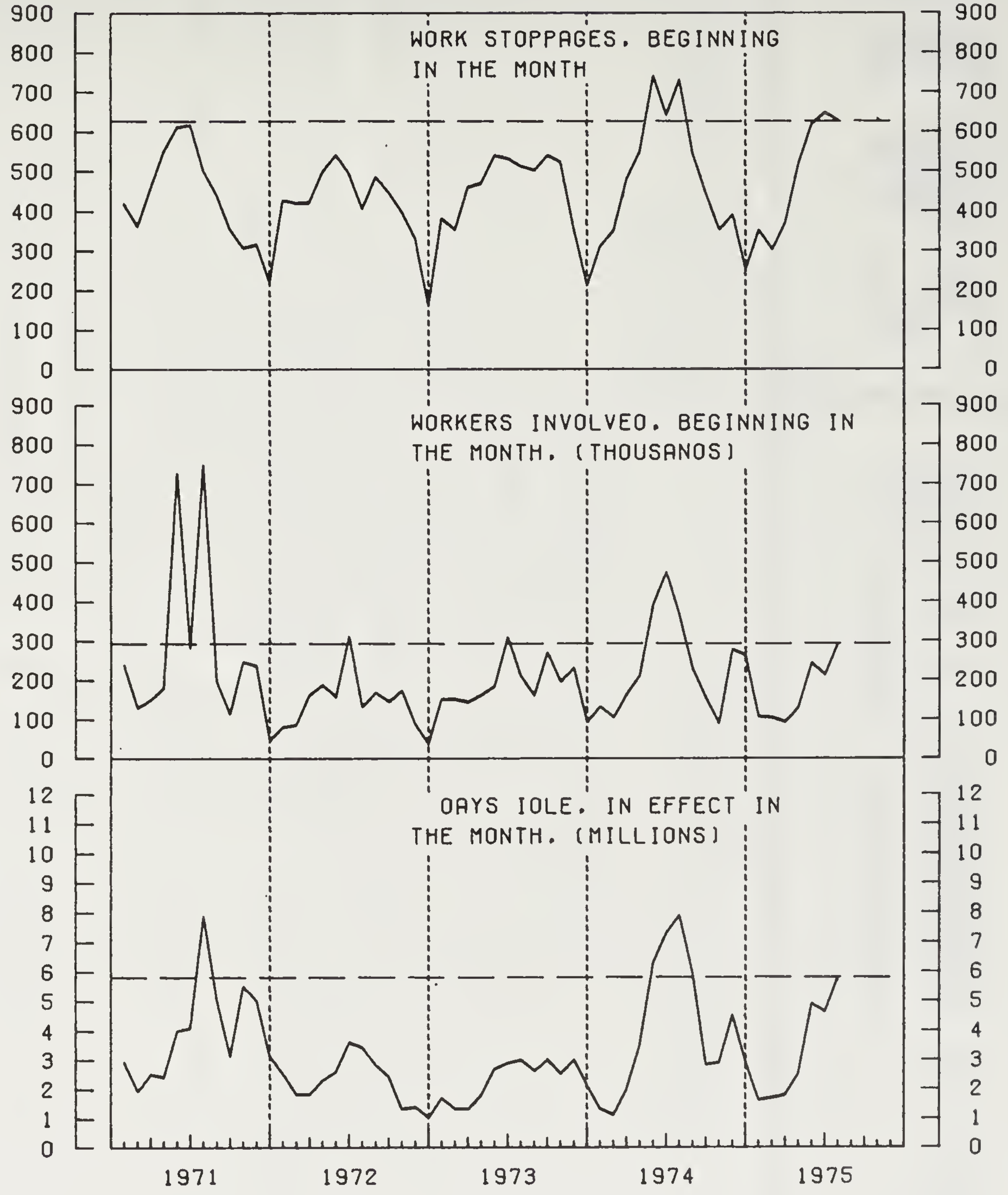
3/ Settlement reached for all State employees on July 5 except for 12,000 members of Pa. Social Service Workers Union who remained on strike until July 19.

4/ Staggered Idleness.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more July 1975

Company	Union(s)[1]	Began	Ended	Workers Involved[2]	Days idle[2]
State of Pennsylvania Pennsylvania	AFSCME, Pa. Social Service Workers Union-Ind., & Pa. Nurses Assoc.	7/1	7/19 3/	88,000	384,000
Construction Industry Washington, D. C. & Vicinity	LIUNA & IBT-Ind.	6/13	8/1	15,000	330,000
Construction Industry Intrastate-Minn.	LIUNA, CJA & BMP	6/16	7/16	23,000	253,000
Construction Industry Arlington, Texas	PPF, IUOE, HFIA, PAT, CJA, SMW, BSOIW, & LIUNA	5/1	-4/	15,400	260,400
Construction Industry New York City, N.Y.	SMW, HFIA, BBF, IUOE, BSOIW, & PPF	7/1	-4/	14,000	267,200
Construction Industry Eastern Ohio & Western Pa.	BMP, OPCM CJA, MSSP, RDWW, & WWML	5/1	-4/	10,000	175,000
City of New York New York, N.Y.	IBT-Ind.	7/1	7/3	10,000	30,000
General Dynamics Corp. Electric Boat Div. Groton, Conn.	Metal Trades	7/1	-	10,000	220,000
Construction Industry Beaumont, Texas & Vicinity	BSOIW, IUOE, CJA, & IBT-Ind.	4/3	-	6,000	132,000
Construction Industry Statewide-Wisconsin	IUOE	6/30	7/13	5,400	43,200
Construction Industry Statewide-New Jersey	IUOE	7/1	7/13	5,000	40,000

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-75



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

313
Institute of Labor
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

ILIR

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington, D.C. 20212
F. Kanterman (202) 961-2091
K. Hoyle (202) 961-2913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 75-420
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Monday, July 28, 1975

WORK STOPPAGES: First 6 Months 1975

All measures of work stoppage activity in the first 6 months of 1975 were lower than the levels recorded in the same period in 1974, according to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Idleness attributable to strikes in the first half of 1975 was 0.18 percent of estimated total working time (1.8 working days per thousand) compared with 0.21 percent in 1974. A total of 17.2 million days of idleness has been recorded thus far in 1975, some 3.6 million fewer than in the first half of 1974. Similar decreases were recorded in the levels of the two other major measures of strike activity as well: The number of strikes declined approximately 15 percent, and the number of workers involved in stoppages was lower by almost 40 percent.

Total Stoppages During the First 6 Months

- An estimated 2,974 stoppages were in effect during the first half of 1975, 539 fewer than in 1974, but 90 more than were recorded in 1973.
- Approximately 930,000 workers were involved in these stoppages in 1975, 600,000 fewer than were reported for the first 6 months of 1974.
- Strikes in 1975 were appreciably smaller than in 1974, averaging 313 and 438 workers per strike, respectively.
- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) was approximately 18.5 days in 1975, an increase of 5 days from the comparable period in 1974, and the longest average duration recorded for the first half of the year since 1968.

DOC EX
THE LIBRARY OF T
AUG 11 1975
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

- Idleness in large disputes (involving 5,000 workers or more) accounted for about 25 percent of time lost in 1975 as well as in 1974.

Stoppages Beginning in the First 6 Months

- An estimated 2,804 disputes began in the first 6 months of 1975 involving some 877,000 workers, the lowest number since 1965 when 860,000 workers were idled.

Total Stoppages in June

- Idleness in June 1975 was 0.28 percent of total estimated working time, only slightly lower than the previous month's level of 0.30 percent, but well below the 0.42 percent recorded in June of 1974.
- The only measure of strike activity that increased from May to June was the number of stoppages: 990 were in effect in June compared with 919 in May. This number, however, was well below the total of 1,187 recorded in June of 1974.
- Some 397,000 workers were involved in walkouts in June, down 15,000 from May and 319,000 below the number in June of 1974. The size of strikes also declined this June, averaging 401 workers per strike, compared with 448 in May and 603 in June 1974.
- Approximately 4.6 million days off the job were recorded in June 1975, about 306,000 fewer than May and 2.3 million fewer than June a year ago.
- All 10 of the large strikes recorded this month were in the construction industry. They accounted for 26 percent of all idled workers and 28 percent of the total days of idleness.

Stoppages Beginning in June

- An estimated 648 stoppages began in June 1975, somewhat higher than the number in May, but slightly below the total for June 1974. The number of workers involved in these walkouts decreased from 242,000 last month to 210,000 in June, the lowest total for June since 1968.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to June, 1975

Period		Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
		Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	In effect during month or year	
						Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 6 Months	1967	2,408	2,565	1,216	1,285	15,910	.19
	1968	2,667	2,836	1,650	1,738	29,161	.33
	1969	3,029	3,198	1,331	1,410	21,374	.24
	1970	3,032	3,211	1,574	1,773	26,220	.29
	1971	3,011	3,242	1,701	1,786	17,775	.20
	1972	2,797	3,013	980	1,095	14,676	.16
	1973	2,723	2,884	1,101	1,165	11,782	.12
	1974	3,319	3,513	1,476	1,538	20,788	.21
	1/ 1975	2,804	2,974	877	930	17,186	.18
June	1967	472	759	212	405	4,927	.33
	1968	500	810	169	400	5,577	.40
	1969	565	911	215	500	4,723	.31
	1970	657	1,060	288	538	5,846	.36
	1971	617	1,031	280	420	4,094	.26
	1972	491	818	311	413	3,606	.22
	1973	530	864	308	395	2,903	.18
2/ 1974	January	379	573	112	174	1,363	.07
	February	377	589	128	181	1,370	.09
	March	484	763	155	232	2,119	.12
	April	607	918	191	282	2,945	.16
	May	795	1,191	410	536	6,050	.34
	June	677	1,187	480	716	6,941	.42
	July	683	1,199	366	681	8,960	.50
	August	509	1,057	249	583	5,891	.33
	September	514	910	187	396	3,037	.18
	October	513	911	146	269	2,864	.16
	November	353	742	251	354	3,817	.23
	December	183	499	103	308	2,687	.16
1/ 1975	January	350	520	104	157	1,608	.09
	February	300	530	101	183	1,737	.12
	March	370	570	90	171	1,770	.11
	April	517	741	130	221	2,517	.15
	May	619	919	242	412	4,930	.30
	June	648	990	210	397	4,624	.28

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

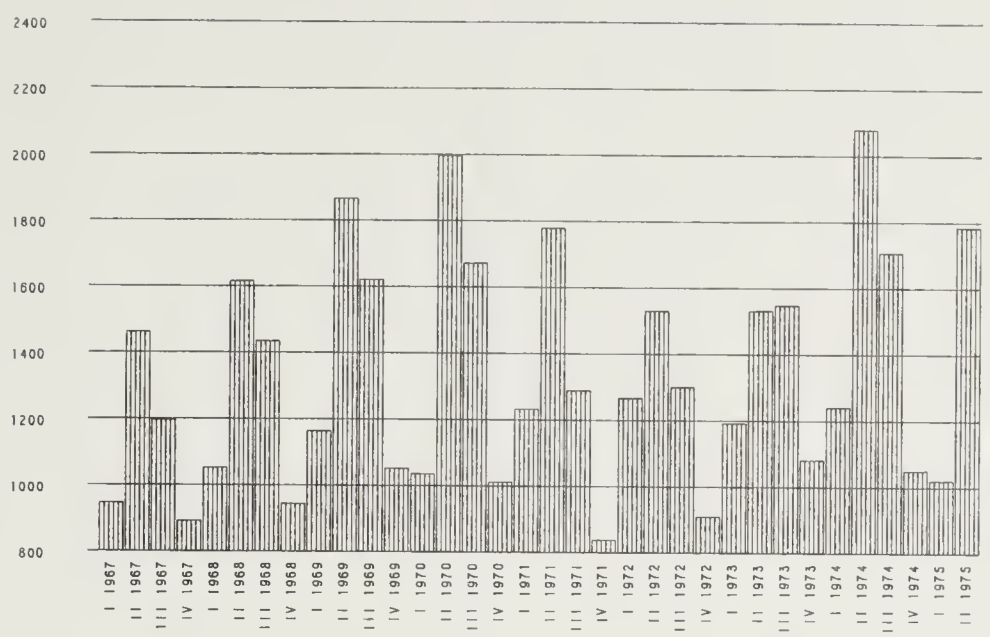
Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, June 1975

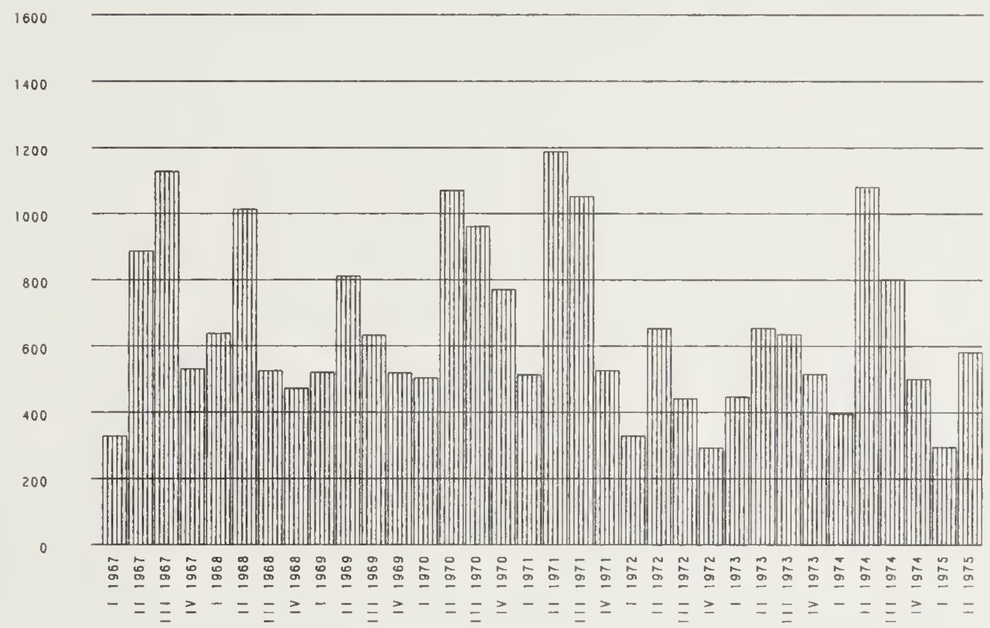
Company	Union(s) 1/	Began	Ended	Workers 2/ Involved	June Days Idle
Construction Industry Beaumont & Vicinity, Texas	IUOE & CJA	4/3	-	10,000	210,000
Construction Industry Arlington, Texas	Building Trades	5/1	-	15,400	323,400
Construction Industry E. Ohio & W. Pa.	Building Trades	5/1	-	10,000	210,000
Construction Industry Statewide-New Jersey	CJA	5/1	6/4	12,000	36,000
Construction Industry E. Pennsylvania & Delaware	IUOE	5/5	6/8	5,500	27,500
Construction Industry Paducah, Kentucky	CJA	6/4	6/22	6,000	78,000
Construction Industry Washington, D. C.	LIUNA & IBT (Ind.)	6/13	-	10,000	120,000
Construction Industry Intrastate Minnesota	LIUNA, CJA, & BMP	6/16	-	23,000	253,000
Construction Industry Beaumont & Vicinity, Texas	BSOIW & IBT (Ind.)	6/26	-	6,000	18,000
Construction Industry Statewide, Wisconsin	IUOE	6/30	-	5,400	5,400
			TOTAL	103,300	1,281,300

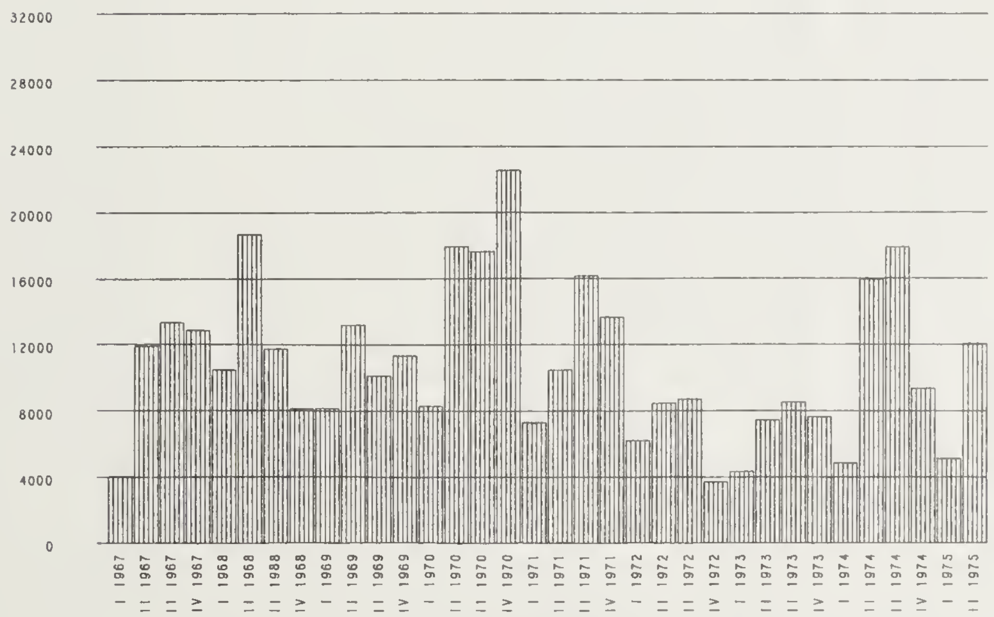
1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary.

Work Stoppages by quarters, 1967-75


NUMBER OF WORK STOPPAGES


WORKERS INVOLVED (IN THOUSANDS)


DAYS IDLE (IN THOUSANDS)

1975-preliminary

QUARTER AND YEAR

NEWS U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

VF
U.S. Dept of Labor "etc."

JUL 25 1975

ILR

Washington, D.C.
F. Kanterman (202) 961-2091
K. Hoyle (202) 961-2913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 75-362
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Friday, June 27, 1975

WORK STOPPAGES: May 1975

Idleness due to work stoppages in May was 0.30 percent of estimated total working time (3.0 working days per thousand), according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The level in May was double that recorded in April, but was lower than the 0.36 percent recorded in May of 1974, the first month after the termination of wage and price controls. A total of 4.9 million days of idleness was recorded in May, some 2.4 million more than in the previous month, but 1.3 million less than in May of 1974.

Idleness for the first 5 months of 1975 was 0.16 percent of estimated total working time, compared with 0.17 percent for the same period of 1974. In 1972 and 1973 when controls were in effect, idleness for the same period was 0.14 percent and 0.11 percent, respectively.

Total Work Stoppages in May

- All major measures of strike activity were higher this month than in April, but below May 1974 levels.
- An estimated 919 stoppages were in effect in May, an increase of 178 from April, but 141 fewer than the previous May.
- The number of workers involved in these disputes rose from 221,000 in April to 412,000 in May, but lagged well behind the 638,000 workers reported for May 1974.
- Strikes in May were appreciably larger than those in April--averaging 448 workers per strike as compared with 293--but were smaller than 602 workers per strike in May of 1974.
- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) was approximately 12.0 days this month, the longest duration recorded for the month of May in over 30 years.

- Large strikes--those involving 5,000 workers or more--accounted for 24.5 percent of all workers involved and 30.4 percent of total idleness for the month of May.
- Nine out of the 10 large strikes recorded this month were in the construction industry. They accounted for 20 percent of all idled workers and 28 percent of the total days of idleness.

Stoppages Beginning in May

- 619 stoppages began in May compared with 517 in April--a continuation of the monthly increases that started in March.
- Approximately 242,000 workers participated in new strikes this month, an 86 percent increase over April, but a 38 percent decrease from May 1974.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to May, 1975

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 5 Months						
1967	1,936	2,093	1,004	1,073	10,983	.16
1968	2,167	2,336	1,482	1,570	23,584	.32
1969	2,464	2,633	1,116	1,196	16,651	.22
1970	2,375	2,554	1,286	1,485	20,374	.27
1971	2,394	2,625	1,420	1,506	13,681	.18
1972	2,306	2,522	669	784	11,070	.14
1973	2,193	2,354	792	857	8,880	.11
1974	2,430	2,600	999	1,111	14,229	.17
1/1975	2,156	2,326	667	720	12,562	.16
May 1967	528	769	278	585	4,406	.30
1968	610	930	307	736	7,452	.49
1969	723	1,054	286	508	4,745	.32
1970	699	1,050	331	675	6,651	.46
1971	612	957	727	818	4,000	.28
1972	541	860	155	249	2,604	.16
1973	536	837	184	257	2,709	.16
1/ 1974 January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08
February	350	560	102	134	1,142	.08
March	480	710	163	237	1,973	.12
April	550	840	211	331	3,542	.21
May	740	1,060	391	638	6,267	.36
June	640	1,050	474	790	7,345	.46
July	730	1,130	364	769	7,881	.46
August	540	1,070	225	516	5,926	.34
September	440	800	151	284	2,770	.18
October	350	650	87	195	2,918	.18
November	390	620	277	415	4,536	.28
December	250	460	260	385	2,900	.17
1/ 1975 January	350	520	104	157	1,608	.09
February	300	530	101	183	1,737	.12
March	370	570	90	171	1,770	.11
April	517	741	130	221	2,517	.15
May	619	919	242	412	4,930	.30

1/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

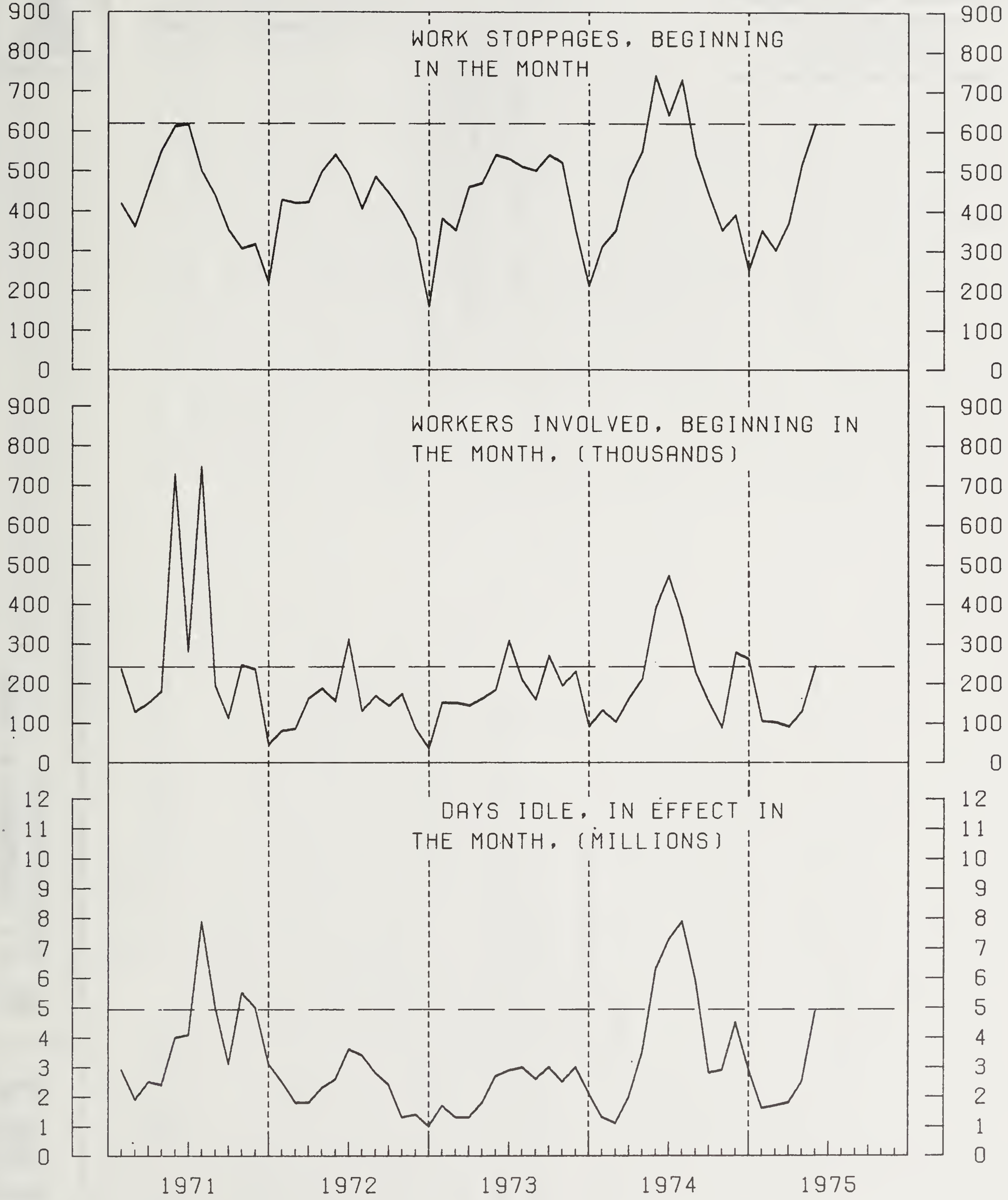
Table 2. Stoppages, involving 5,000 workers or more, May 1975

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers involved 2/	May Days idle
McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Co. Calif., Fla., & Mo.	IAM	2/10	5/11	19,000	133,000
Construction Industry Sabine Area Beaumont, Texas	IUOE & CJA	4/2	-	10,000	210,000
Construction Industry Baltimore, Maryland	Building Trades	4/2	-	7,700	161,700
Construction Industry Statewide New Jersey	CJA	5/1	-	12,000	252,000
Construction Industry E. Ohio & W. Pennsylvania	Building Trades	5/1	-	10,000	210,000
Construction Industry North Central Illinois	LIUNA	5/5	5/12	8,300	49,800
Construction Industry Eastern Pa. & Delware	IUOE	5/5	-	5,500	104,500
Construction Industry Arlington, Texas	Building Trades	5/8	-	15,400	246,400
Construction Industry Washington, D. C. Met. Area	IUOE	5/12	5/20	7,000	49,000
Construction Industry Chicago & Vicinity, Illinois	PAT	5/12	-	6,000	84,000
				100,900	1,500,400

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent.

2/ Preliminary.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-75



1974-75 PRELIMINARY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U S MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

VF (U.S dept of Labor under "etc"

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington, D.C. 20212
N. Solomon (202) 961-2091
K. Hoyle (202) 961-2913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 75-300
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Wednesday, May 28, 1975

WORK STOPPAGES: April 1975

Idleness due to work stoppages in April was 0.15 percent of total working time (1.5 working days per thousand), according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor (table 1). This level was higher than the 0.11 percent of total working time (1.1 working days per thousand) recorded in March 1975 but was substantially lower than the 0.21 percent (2.1 working days per thousand) in April 1974.

Idleness for the first 4 months of 1974 and 1975 was the same--0.12 percent of estimated total working time.

Total Work Stoppages in April

- This month all major measures of strike intensity were the highest thus far recorded in 1975 but were lower than those for April of last year. The increase over the previous 3 months reflected a rise in the number of construction strikes, many of which are the result of spring contract renegotiation.
- An estimated 741 strikes were in effect during the month, 171 more than in March but almost 100 fewer than in April 1974.

- Approximately 221,000 workers were involved in walkouts this month, 50,000 more than in March. There were 331,000 workers idled by strikes in April a year ago.
- The average duration of stoppages (as measured by idleness per worker involved) was longer in April than in March 1975 and in April 1974--averaging 11.4, 10.4, and 10.7 days per strike, respectively.
- The average size of a walkout decreased from 300 workers in March 1975 and 394 workers in April 1974 to 298 workers this month.
- Strikes resulted in 2.5 million days away from the job in April, one million less than were recorded a year ago.
- Idleness in four large strikes (those involving 5,000 workers or more) accounted for about 25 percent of the days away from the job in April. This measure is slightly less than the March level of 26 percent but is much greater than the 18 percent recorded in April 1974. Of the four large walkouts in effect in April, three continued into May.

Stoppages Beginning in April

- Some 517 labor disputes began in April, 147 more than in March, but a decrease of about 30 from last April.
- Approximately 130,000 workers were involved in these new strikes, compared with 90,000 the previous month and 211,000

in April a year ago.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to April, 1975

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 4 Months						
1967	1,408	1,565	726	795	6,576	.12
1968	1,557	1,726	1,726	1,262	16,132	.28
1969	1,741	1,910	830	909	11,907	.20
1970	1,676	1,855	955	1,154	13,724	.23
1971	1,782	2.013	693	779	9,681	.16
1972	1,765	1.981	514	629	8,466	.14
1973	1,657	1,818	608	673	6,171	.10
1974	1,690	1,860	608	720	7,962	.12
1975	1,537	1,707	424	478	7,633	.12
April 1967	462	638	398	439	2,545	.19
1968	505	748	537	657	5,677	.38
1969	578	831	310	462	3,755	.24
1970	640	884	451	532	5,431	.34
1971	550	859	181	269	2,389	.15
1972	498	759	187	257	2,258	.15
1973	465	728	162	206	1,832	.11
1/ 1974 January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08
February	350	560	102	134	1,142	.08
March	480	710	163	237	1,973	.12
April	550	840	211	331	3,542	.21
May	740	1,060	391	638	6,267	.36
June	640	1,050	474	790	7,345	.46
July	730	1,130	364	769	7,881	.46
August	540	1,070	225	516	5,926	.34
September	440	800	151	284	2,770	.18
October	350	650	87	195	2,918	.18
November	390	620	277	415	4,536	.28
December	250	460	260	385	2,900	.17
1/ 1975 January	350	2/ 520	104	157	1,608	.09
February	300	530	101	183	1,737	.12
March	370	570	90	171	1,770	.11
April	517	741	130	221	2,517	.15

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

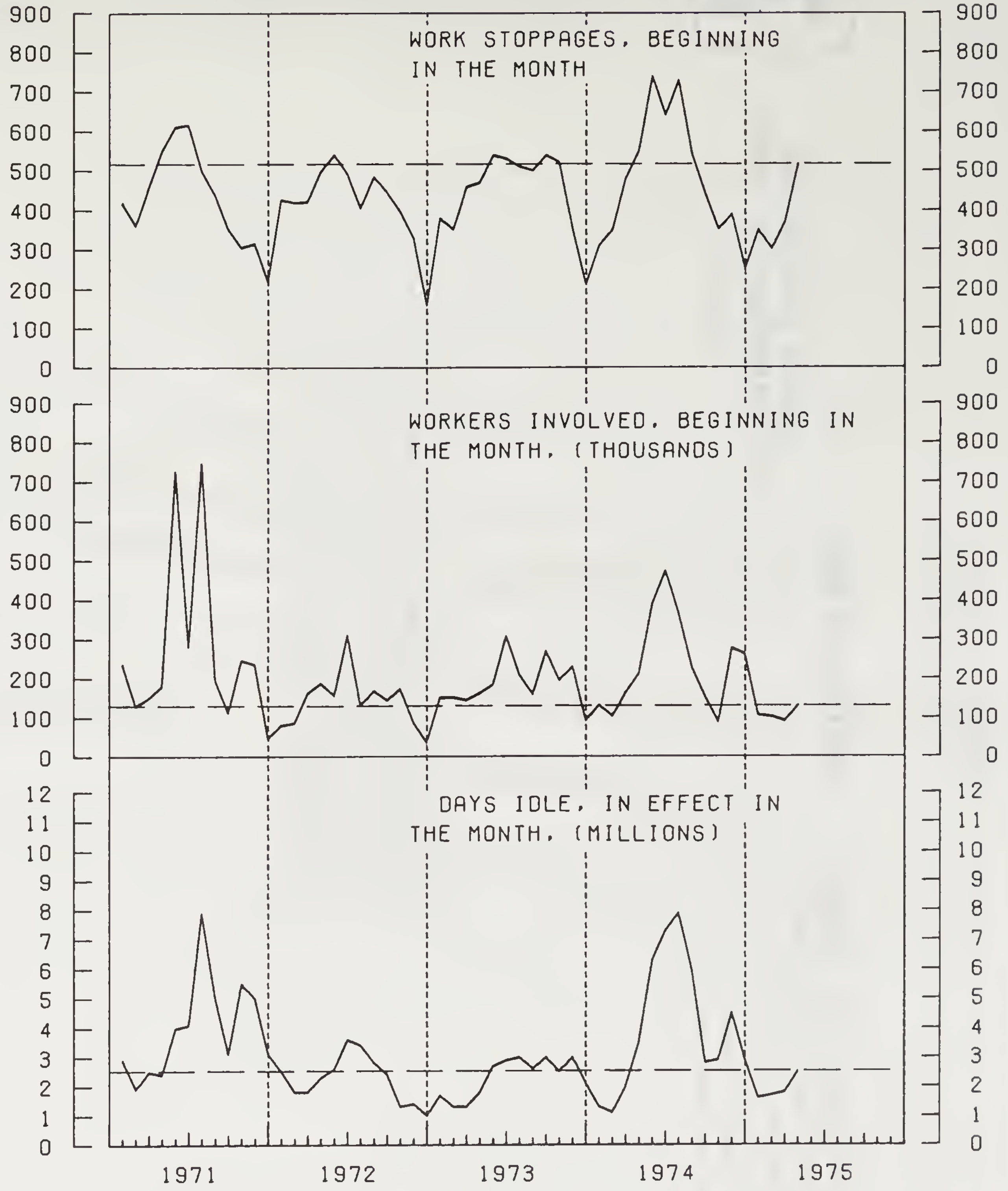
All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages, involving 5,000 workers or more, April 1975

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers Involved 2/	April Days idle
McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Co. Calif., Fla., & Mo.	IAM	2/10	-	3/ 19,000	327,000
Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority, Philadelphia, Pa.	TWUA	3/15	4/6	5,500	22,000
Construction Industry Baltimore, Maryland	Building Trades Unions	4/2	-	7,700	161,700
Construction Industry Sabine Area Beaumont, Texas	PPF	4/3	-	6,000	120,000
				38,200	630,700

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO except where they are noted as independent.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ IAM at plants in Calif. & Fla. settled 4/12; 12,000 workers remained on strike in St. Louis, Mo. through the end of the month.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-75



1974-75 PRELIMINARY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

NEWS | **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington, D.C. 20212
N. Solomon (202) 961-2091
K. Hoyle (202) 961-2913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 75-242
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Monday, April 28, 1975

WORK STOPPAGES: First 3 Months 1975

For the first 3 months of 1975, idleness attributable to labor management disputes was 0.11 percent of total working time (1.1 working days per thousand) compared with 0.09 percent (0.9 working day per thousand) during the same period in 1973 and 1974, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor (table 1). This rise was primarily due to an increase in the average duration of stoppages (as measured by idleness per worker involved) from 8.7 days in 1974 to 14.7 days this year.

The movement of other measures of work stoppage activity in the first quarter of 1975 were mixed; there were fewer strikes and workers involved in these stoppages than in 1974. Total days of idleness resulting from work stoppages, however, increased by 15 percent over a year ago.

Total Stoppages During the First 3 Months

- An estimated 1,190 strikes were in effect during the first quarter of 1975, 120 less than in the same period of 1974 and the lowest number since 1967.

- Approximately 350,000 workers were involved in these walkouts in 1975, about 160,000 less than in the previous year. The average size of a work stoppage decreased from 389 workers per strike in 1974 to 292 this year.
- Idleness rose from 4.4 million days in 1974 to 5.1 million in 1975.
- Idleness in large disputes (involving 5,000 workers or more) accounted for about 24 percent of the days away from the job in 1975, only slightly greater than the 23 percent a year ago.

THE LIBRARY OF THE
MAY 15 1975
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Stoppages Beginning in the First 3 Months

- Some 1,020 disputes began in the first quarter of 1975, the lowest number since 1967 when 946 strikes were recorded. At 295,000, the number of workers idled by these walkouts was the lowest for any first quarter since 1966.

Total Stoppages in March

- Idleness resulting from work stoppages was 0.11 percent of total working time (1.1 working days per thousand). This is only slightly lower than the figure of 0.12 for the previous month and March of a year ago.

ILIR

- There were approximately 570 strikes in effect in March, 40 more than the previous month but the lowest March level since 1967 when 545 stoppages were recorded. Some 171,000 workers were involved in these stoppages, 12,000 less than last month and the smallest number participating in strikes during March since 1967.
- Approximately 1.77 million days off the job were recorded in March 1975, about 33,000 more than in February but 203,000 fewer than a year ago.
- Three large strikes in effect in March accounted for about 14 percent of all workers who walked off their jobs and 26 percent of all idleness.

Stoppages Beginning in March

- An estimated 370 stoppages began in March, 70 greater than February but the fewest for the month since 1967 when 368 strikes were recorded. The number of workers involved in these walkouts decreased from 101,000 last month to 90,000 in March, the lowest number recorded in more than 5 years.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Work-time available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to March, 1975

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 3 Months						
1967	946	1,103	328	398	4,031	.10
1968	1,052	1,221	637	725	10,455	.24
1969	1,163	1,332	520	600	8,152	.19
1970	1,036	1,215	504	702	8,293	.19
1971	1,232	1,463	513	598	7,292	.16
1972	1,267	1,483	328	443	6,209	.14
1973	1,192	1,353	446	511	4,339	.09
1974	1,140	1,310	397	509	4,420	.09
1975	1,020	1,190	295	348	5,116	.11
March 1967	368	545	130	195	1,508	.10
1968	381	618	175	369	3,682	.26
1969	436	651	158	386	2,413	.16
1970	427	630	316	403	2,471	.16
1971	457	725	150	260	2,490	.15
1972	421	727	162	220	1,830	.11
1973	461	703	144	190	1,344	.08
1/ 1974 January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08
February	350	560	102	134	1,142	.08
March	480	710	163	237	1,973	.12
April	550	840	211	331	3,542	.21
May	740	1,060	391	638	6,267	.36
June	640	1,050	474	790	7,345	.46
July	730	1,130	364	769	7,881	.46
August	540	1,070	225	516	5,926	.34
September	440	800	151	284	2,770	.18
October	350	650	87	195	2,918	.18
November	390	620	277	415	4,536	.28
December	250	460	260	385	2,900	.17
1/ 1975 January	350	2/ 520	104	157	1,608	.09
February	300	530	101	183	1,737	.12
March	370	570	90	171	1,770	.11

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages, involving 5,000 workers or more, March 1975

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers Involved 2/	March Days idle
Petroleum Co's (Gulf Oil Corp.) Port Arthur, Tex.	OCAW	1/8	3/ 2/28	7,300	-
McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Co. Calif., Fla., & Mo.	IAM	2/10	-	19,000	399,000
Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority, Philadelphia, Pa.	TWUA	3/16	-	5,500	60,500
				24,500	459,500

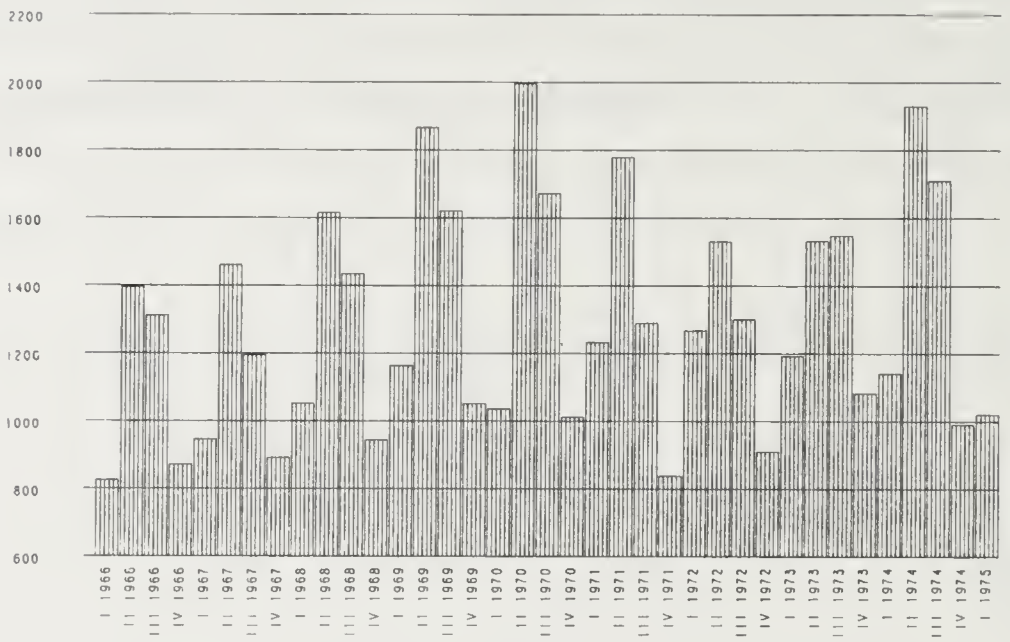
1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO except where they are noted as independent.

2/ Preliminary.

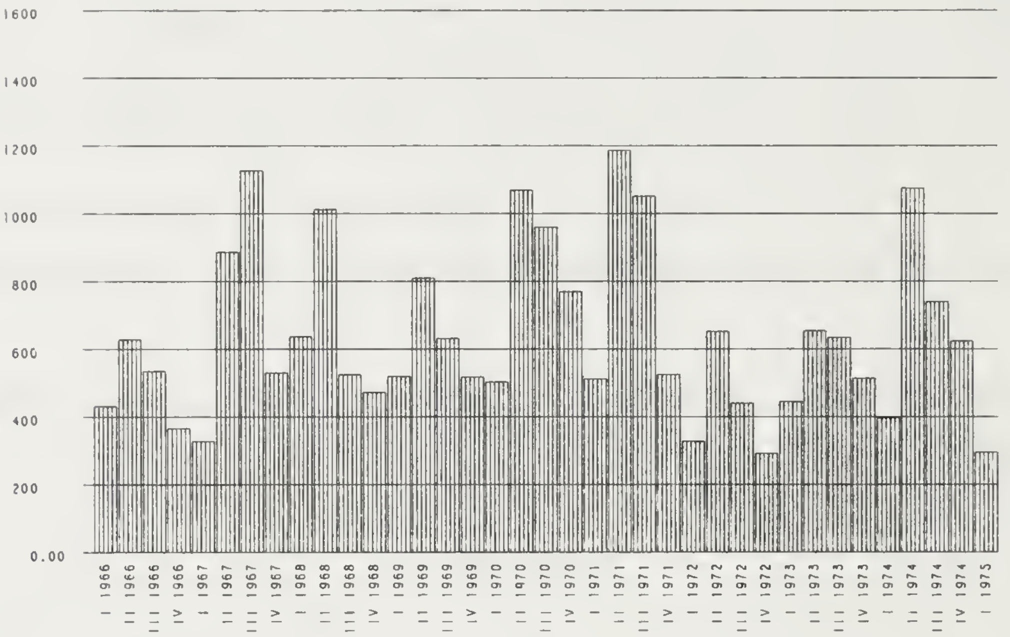
3/ Previously reported ''Petroleum Co's'' jointly, 2,800 workers remain on strike at Gulf Oil Corp.

Work stoppages by quarters, 1966-75

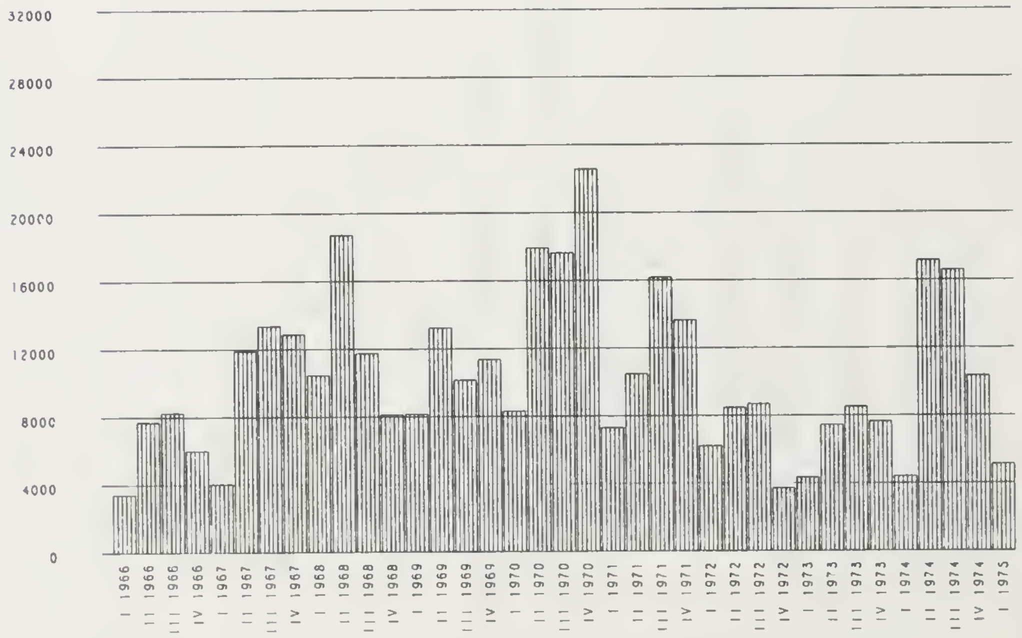
NUMBER OF WORK STOPPAGES



WORKERS INVOLVED (IN THOUSANDS)



DAYS IDLE (IN THOUSANDS)



1974-75-preliminary.

QUARTER AND YEAR

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington, D.C. 20212
A. Blostin (202) 961-2091
K. Hoyle (202) 961-2913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 75-166
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Thursday, March 27, 1975

WORK STOPPAGES: February 1975

Idleness attributable to labor-management disputes rose from January's 0.09 percent of total working time (0.9 working day per thousand) to 0.12 percent (1.2 per thousand) in February, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor (table 1). The relative increase in work stoppage activity occurred because February had 3 fewer working days but nearly 130,000 more days of idleness than January. Almost all of the increase in idleness in February was attributable to stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more. In February 1974, strike related idleness accounted for 0.08 percent of total working time.

For the first 2 months of 1975, idleness as a percent of estimated working time was 0.11 percent of working time, compared to 0.08 percent last year.

Total Work Stoppages in February

- Approximately 530 strikes started in February or were carried over from previous months, about 60 more than were in progress in January, but 30 fewer than February 1974.
- The 183,000 workers participating in February strikes were higher than the totals in January 1975 and February 1974.
- On the average, strikes during February were larger than in January and also larger than in February of a year ago. The number of workers per stoppage rose from 334 in January to 345 this month. In February 1974, there were 239 workers per strike.

- The average walkout in February lasted 9.5 days (as measured by days idle per worker involved), a day longer than the year before. During January, the average duration of a stoppage was 10.2 days.
- Some 1.7 million days away from work were recorded this month, 129,000 more than January and nearly 600,000 more than a year earlier.
- Four large strikes were in progress this month, accounting for 20 percent of workers participating in disputes and one-fourth of total days not at work. Two of the February 1975 stoppages were not settled by the end of the month.

Stoppages Beginning in February

- Approximately 300 strikes began in February, 50 fewer than in January 1975 and February 1974.
- These new walkouts idled 101,000 workers; approximately the same number were idle in the prior month and last February.

· Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Work-time available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to February, 1975

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	In effect during month or year: Number (thousands)	In effect during month or year: Percent of estimated working time
First 2 Months						
1967	578	735	199	268	2,524	.09
1968	671	840	463	551	6,773	.23
1969	727	896	362	441	5,739	.20
1970	609	788	187	386	5,821	.20
1971	775	1,006	363	448	4,803	.17
1972	846	1,062	166	281	4,379	.15
1973	731	892	302	367	2,995	.10
1974	660	830	234	346	2,447	.08
1975	650	770	205	258	3,345	.11
February						
1967	292	485	104	159	1,276	.10
1968	357	569	275	451	4,104	.29
1969	385	578	177	340	2,566	.18
1970	330	529	116	330	2,111	.15
1971	359	632	128	206	1,935	.14
1972	419	675	86	183	1,849	.13
1973	349	560	151	229	1,335	.09
1/ 1974 January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08
February	350	560	102	134	1,142	.08
March	480	710	163	237	1,973	.12
April	550	840	211	331	3,542	.21
May	740	1,060	391	638	6,267	.36
June	640	1,050	474	790	7,345	.46
July	730	1,130	364	769	7,881	.46
August	540	1,070	225	516	5,926	.34
September	440	800	151	284	2,770	.18
October	350	650	87	195	2,918	.18
November	390	620	277	415	4,536	.28
December	250	460	260	385	2,900	.17
1/ 1975 January	350	470	104	157	1,608	.09
February	300	530	101	183	1,737	.12

1/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

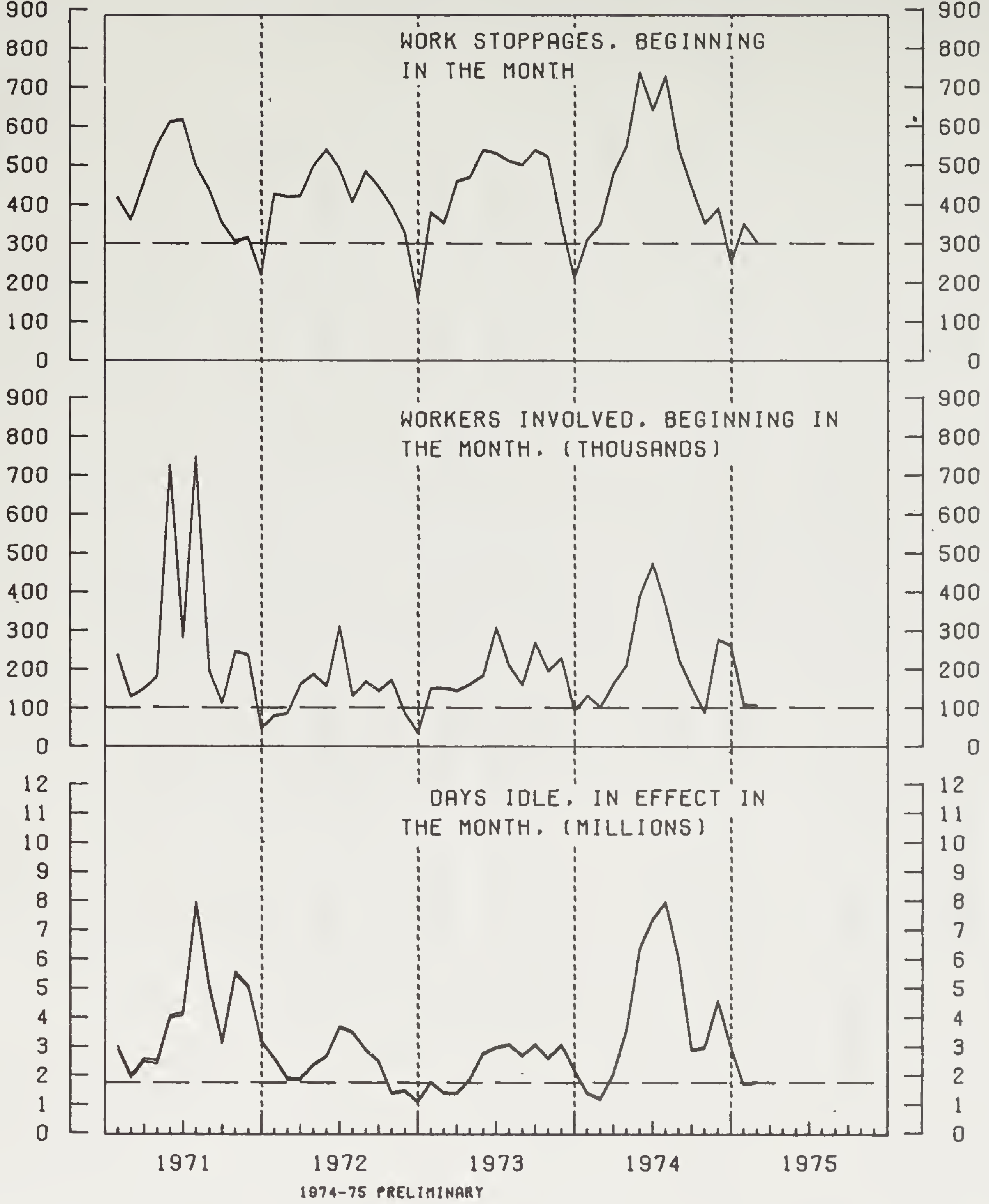
Table 2. Stoppages, involving 5,000 workers of more, February 1975

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers Involved 2/	February Days idle
Petroleum Co's (Gulf Oil Corp. & Texaco Inc.) Port Arthur, Tex.	OCAW	1/8	-	7,300	138,700
Board of Education Milwaukee, Wis.	Milwaukee Teachers Education Assn-Ind.	1/20	2/6	5,800	23,200
McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Co. Calif. & Mo.	IAM	2/10	-	19,000	266,000
Bituminous Coal Cos. So. West Va.	UMW-Ind.	2/18	2/20	5,000	15,000
			TOTAL	37,100	442,900

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO except where they are noted as independent

2/ Preliminary

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1971-75



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illinois 61820

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington, D.C. 20212
A. Blostin (202) 961-2091
K. Hoyle (202) 961-2913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 75-113
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Thursday, February 27, 1975

WORK STOPPAGES: January 1975

Idleness due to work stoppages was 0.09 percent of total working time (0.9 working day per thousand) during January, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor (table 1). January's 1975 figure was slightly higher than the 0.8 working day per thousand a year ago but lower than 1.0 day in January 1973. It is typical for idleness during the earlier part of the year to be lower than in the spring and summer months when large construction strikes occur most frequently.

Total Work Stoppages in January

- There were approximately 470 walkouts in progress this month, 10 fewer than last January and the lowest January total since 1970.
- The number of workers--157,000--participating in these disputes was 87,000 below January 1974, the lowest level for the month recorded since 1966.
- Strikes, on the average, were considerably smaller this January than in the last 2 years (334, 508, and 398 workers per strike respectively).
- Although smaller, January 1975 strikes were nearly twice as long as walkouts the year before--an average of 10.2 days idle per worker involved in January 1975 compared with 5.3 days in January 1974.
- The 1.6 million days away from the job in January were about one-fifth higher than a year earlier. With that exception, idleness this month was the lowest recorded for any January since 1967.

- Three large stoppages (5,000 workers or more) in effect during January accounted for 17 percent of workers participating in strikes and 21 percent of total idleness (table 2). All three walkouts began in January and two continued into February.

Stoppages Beginning in January

- An estimated 350 stoppages started in January; 40 more than a year earlier, but 32 fewer than in January 1973.
- Some 104,000 workers withheld their services in January 1975, compared with 132,000 a year earlier and 151,000 in January 1973.

Man-days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated man-days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to January, 1975

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
January 1967	286	443	94	163	1,248	.09
1968	314	483	188	276	2,669	.18
1969	342	511	185	264	3,173	.21
1970	279	458	71	270	3,711	.25
1971	416	647	235	320	2,868	.20
1972	427	643	80	195	2,530	.17
1973	382	543	151	216	1,660	.10
1/ 1974 January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08
February	350	560	102	134	1,142	.08
March	480	710	163	237	1,973	.12
April	550	840	211	331	3,542	.21
May	740	1,060	391	638	6,267	.36
June	640	1,050	474	790	7,345	.46
July	730	1,130	364	769	7,881	.46
August	540	1,070	225	516	5,926	.34
September	440	800	151	284	2,770	.18
October	350	650	87	195	2,918	.18
November	390	620	277	415	4,536	.28
1/ 1975 January	350	470	104	157	1,608	.09

1/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of materiel or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, January, 1975

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	January	
				Workers Involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Petroleum Co's (Gulf Oil Corp. & Texaco Inc.) Port Arthur, Tex.	OCAW	1/8	-	7,300	131,400
Philadelphia Food Store Employers Labor Council Philadelphia Met. Area Pa., N. J., & Del.	RCIA	1/13	1/27	14,000	154,000
Board of Education Milwaukee, Wis.	Milwaukee Teachers Education Assn.-Ind.	1/20	-	5,800	58,000
			Total	27,100	343,400

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO except where they are noted as independent.

2/ Preliminary

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820